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The Saturday Review of Literature

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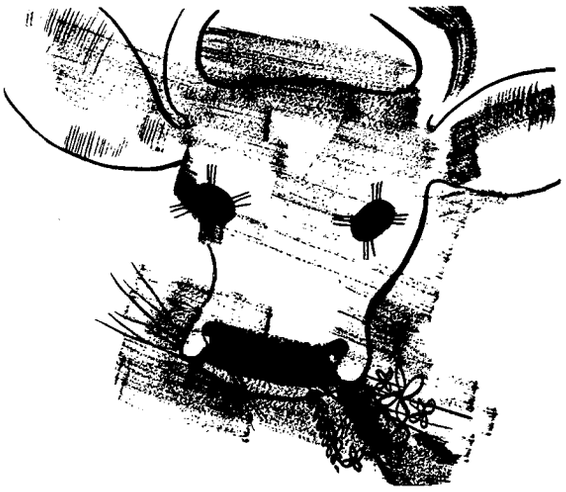


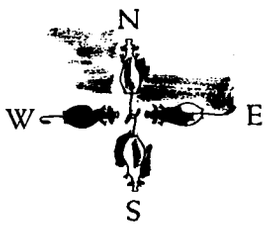
They call her BUGEYE . . .

AMONG the many publishing questions which consume shop talk time these days is that of illustrations for children's books. In recent years, especially very recently, books for the smallest children have become more and more riotous with color. Because of the disappearance of toys, the public's gift-hunting attention has turned to books, and this abnormal expansion of the children's book market has made large editions (25,000 to 50,000) possible. On such long runs a publisher can print in three or four colors at a relatively low unit cost. That is why the shops are carrying a large assortment of the most attractive books lavishly printed in the myriad hues of the rainbow.

This is a fine thing in many ways. Artists can paint untrammeled, and writers derive from an artist's work a more or less incalculable sales benefit. And the public gets full value, for the most part. We say for the most part because there are a few sour notes in the situation. "Format rather than content" is too much the order of the day. A book is apt to be—not a story which is illustrated, but illustrations to which is appended a sort of story.

Also, the prevalence of color has obscured the value of black and white illustrations for the very young. That is why we knew we were bucking the tide when we put out one of the most charming and distinctive books on our list, THE BOUNTIFUL COW by Helen and Michael Czaja. Helen wrote the story, and Michael, her husband, illustrated it and designed the whole book page by page. His black and white drawings are simple, direct, and full of humor. His dry-brush technique is so exactly suited to black and white that color would spoil it.

The story is the biography of a little cow who was sad and lonely, who grew skinny and doleful. She was afraid to grow up. Then something happened, and Bugeye's outlook changed. She became the best cow in the barn and got so many prizes that her fame spread far and wide.

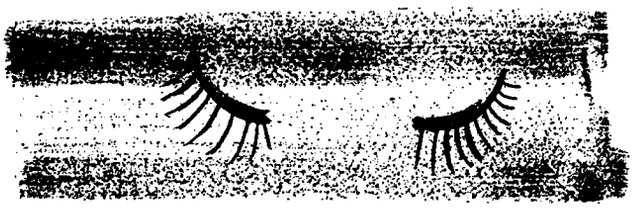


"Her fame spread far and wide"

It is a simple success story, so beautifully integrated with Michael's pictures, so well designed for its full effect that the American Society of Graphic Arts chose it as one of the Fifty Books of the Year. But bookstores, as we feared, didn't generally care for it. It was called "too sophisticated". Undoubtedly they missed color, and so did their customers. Some said that the lack of color was "too adult". Personally, we think that black and white is apt to show up an artist's ability more simply than color, if it is a valid one, and Czaja's is. (He is a young easel painter of outstanding talent.)

Reviewers were divided: some were passionately for, some against. The *New York Times* was unaware of the humor of the drawings. They liked the story but said, "The black and white pictures are too symbolic and confusing for a little child who wants to know what things really look like." The *Chicago Sun* on the other hand said, "Small children fall in love with this on sight. I've met one who wanted to take it to bed with him at night. I'm not sure wherein the magic lies, but magic there is." The children themselves, at least those who write for *Junior Reviewers*, said, "Perhaps there will be some who do not think we should double-star this book as outstanding. The children around here are so keen about it, however, and the black and white illustrations in it are so much more successful than many elaborate colored ones that we feel it deserves high praise. Children ask for it again and again."

All the children we've given it to like THE BOUNTIFUL cow from the first page on. They find out what Bugeye really looks like. It's because of her eyes. You always know her by her eyes because they are like two shiny black bugs.



THE BOUNTIFUL COW

by Helen and Michael Czaja

$1.50

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The Saturday Review of Literature

University Presses: A Progress Report

THIS, the third Annual University Press issue of *The Saturday Review of Literature,* is a continuation of the original plan—the revealing and recognizing of scholarly publishers for what they have done, what they are, and what they give promise of being.

In 1943, the UP issue of *SRL* centered around the scope and function of the average University Press. Last year, the emphasis was on the relationship of the writer or scholar to the university publisher. This present issue is a summing-up of the present, a self-examination, and a prediction of things to come. And inevitably one comes to the conclusion that University Presses are coming of age—that some, indeed, have already come.

Financially, thanks to the war, they are creeping out of the red and getting on their feet. Their books are becoming best sellers. Their leaders are acquiring stature, character, and recognition. And more University Press publications are geared to the present and addressed to the future. More of these books are to be found in the bookstores than ever before. More of them are reviewed. And more of them are finding their way into the hands and heads of lay readers, which is as it should be. Self-criticism is beginning to be heard. Experiments are being made in functional publishing. Little by little the University Press of the future begins to take shape—an organization of recognized importance, exercising skill, and doing what needs to be done the way it can be afforded.

And into the past goes the stepchild, part-time, campus sounding-board that so many University Presses used to be. Disappearing, too, is the emphasis upon printed essays and theses.

This is not to suggest that scholarship has forsaken specialization, or that University Presses are not going to continue the publication of works that will have a circulation of less than a thousand copies. But it does mean that University Presses are now run by persons of experience who can no longer be deluded into thinking that erudition can be sold to those who do not need it. And it also means that University Presses are run by persons who do know what the general book buying public will read—what the reviewers will give space to—and what booksellers will stock and display.

There was a time, and not very long ago, when University Presses were being pressured by their campus big-wigs to plunge heavily on trade-publisher rejects. In this way much money was lost but happily much experience was gained. And it is this experience which now has enabled the academic publishers of the country to demonstrate their ability and declare their independence. The time when monographs will be given over-optimistic publication will soon be at an end. They will be published, but in the way and to the public that they deserve and for which they were intended.

All authors, like all parents, think well of their offspring, and it is no secret that academic authors have tried to obtain via campus publishers the kudos and the cash they failed to get from trade and textbook publishers. Failing, they have turned what they thought was the appropriate kind of wrath upon them. This has been stimulating to such a degree that University Presses now not only know all the answers but also the leading questions.

American University Presses, as an institution, are about sixty years old. Their growth and development have been steady and full. First, they issued local monographs and memorial volumes. Then came the more important histories of limited appeal. Then lectures delivered by men of importance. Then special textbooks. Then textbooks, series, compendia. And finally special projects. All this while, and in increasing degree, they were learning the difference between commercial and non-commercial publishing; learning what scholarship was, what it wanted, what it needed; building their organizations; obtaining respect and authority.

Now, today, they stand in every section of the country—publishers of ability and integrity—recognized parts, not adjuncts, of the system of higher education and the cultural machinery of the country. They are the best regional publishers we have. Their imprints are guarantees of skill as well as integrity. They are taking their important places in the new world to come where the practical application of the social sciences and humanities as well as the pure sciences will be our best guarantee of peace and a more rational civilization and society. These University Presses are to be found at the apex of the pyramid of our intellectual world, but their products are beginning to percolate down into the world of part-time thinkers.

DONALD PORTER GEDDES.
Guest Editor.

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What University Presses Plan for the Future

DATUS C. SMITH, JR.

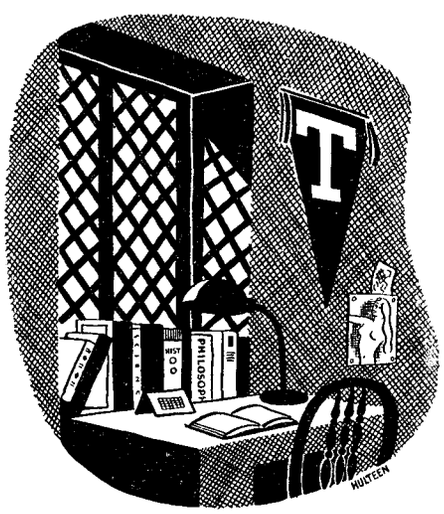
SCHOLARLY publishing in the next few years ought to be of more use to society and more fun for the publishers than ever before in our history. It should be of more use to society because the materials with which we deal are more significant, and because the publishing mechanism is vastly more effective. It should be more fun because the challenge to use the improved mechanism for the common good is more exciting than anything we have ever faced. To use it for the common good implies that we know what our peculiar function is, and this article is an attempt at facing that issue.

The books we publish are going to be more significant for several reasons. One is the nature of the historical epoch through which we are passing and of the new one into which we expect shortly to emerge. That reason is basic and obvious; it is so important that I believe at least for a time it will outweigh the fact that fundamental research in most fields has been abandoned or slowed down during the war. But in addition to the basic reason, there are some special ones that deserve comment.

America's intellectual community has been strengthened in the last decade by some of the finest minds of other countries, and it is not selling American scholarship short to say that a list picked from the whole world will be better than one picked from a single country. Many a world-important scholarly book that is in the works at an American university press at this minute would have appeared in Vienna or Berlin or Paris or Amsterdam if it had not been for Hitlerism. That is a somber thought as we note the current enrichment of our lists and contemplate the permanent benefits it will bring us. Our gain from the misfortunes of others is no occasion for American scholarly publishers to proclaim their virtue. America in general —not just the universities and the publishers—can be gratified that we have served as a kind of trustee of world culture during the last decade, but it must be a quiet kind of pride, an honor to be borne humbly: it has been so easy for us.

At all events, enrichment from abroad will bring us benefits for years to come, for much of the shift of locale seems likely to be permanent. We have drawn to American imprints large numbers of the great scholarly books of the whole world. Even the British publishers, in spite of their truly gallant carrying-on during the war, have been unable as yet to assume any considerable number of the responsibilities in scholarly publishing dropped by the Continent. Incidentally, thanks to the new United States International Book Association and other developments, our authors in the future can feel that they are writing for a more genuinely world-wide audience—a matter of particular interest to university presses because of the special "internationality" of scholarship; I believe that even now about ten per cent of our volume is in foreign trade, as compared with what I gather is three or four per cent for the book trade generally.

Another factor in the greater meaningfulness of our lists is the increased respect on the part of both the authors and the publishers themselves, for scholarly publishing as a socially valuable enterprise. Together they have raised a respectable portion of the last out of the barren realm of professional jargon and of technique for technique's sake. You can name dozens of recent university press books that are noble vehicles for *ideas;* that was not always the case. The university presses must still devote a good part of their lists to books that are tools of scholarship and that have titles fit for Bennett Cerf's joke books. But the book of interpretation, of literate generalization controlled by profound scholarship, of new ideas grounded in scholarly research, of intellectual approaches to public policy —all of these have become important features of university press lists and, judging by all the signs, will continue to be so. And aid for this type of book has come from a most unexpected quarter. The mechanical developments of offset, microfilm, microprint, etc., that Watson Davis discusses elsewhere in this issue of *SRL,* must be regarded as indirectly favoring the literate "idea" book: through provision of cheap publication for books that are solely tools and for a strictly limited number of readers, these new techniques are going to remove much of the former pressure on university presses to use up their energy and resources on projects of marginal value. It should be easier for us to make certain that what we do publish is worthy of book publication. I regard microfilm as no "threat" but a positive boon.



Assuming that a particular book should have been published by a university press in the first place, the presses have shown that they can do a highly successful job of selling it, and that in turn has made it easier to persuade authors to be literate and intelligible. Of course, sales figures at the moment tend to give any publisher delusions of grandeur—he's inclined to think that he did it all. And the particular peril for university presses would be to get the idea that they are something like Simon and Schuster. Don Geddes once told me, after he had gone from Columbia University Press to Pocket Books, that there was no essential difference between the two houses. "You just move the decimal point over," he said. There is something in that hyperbole, and it is true that all the presses have made notable advances in the use of more professional selling techniques. But, at the same time, we know that it is only by keeping in our natural province that we can make our peculiar contribution. And we know that if we do keep in that province we do not have to apologize for university press publishing in the matter of sales: we can do a first-class job of selling the kind of books that belong on our lists.

The recent publishing success has given both authors and publishers a new feeling of confidence in the usefulness of what they are doing. In part this comes from recognition of their practical contribution during the war and the fortuitous—in a sense almost irrelevant—prestige resulting from it. I can illustrate this, perhaps, by analogy with the case of a scholarly friend recently back from the war. He would

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never claim that what he did in the Pacific proves anything about his competence as a scholar. Yet I know there are going to be many of his students—and I imagine some of his professional colleagues—who believe that the fact that this professor went in with an assault wave at Iwo demonstrates somehow that scholarship is worth while. Of course it demonstrates no such thing. It may support Jacques Barzun's argument that scholars are just like people (and that is all to the good), but it does not make scholarship intrinsically more valuable.

Just so, we must not claim that our practical wartime service to the country is the proof of our long-term usefulness. We must watch out that in expansive allusion to what we have done for the Army and Navy we do not commit the cardinal sin of scholarly publishing, which is to establish short-term utility as the test of our value to society. The long view is the only permissible view for a scholarly publisher, and all of us should hang high in the halls of memory the case of Oxford University Press which finally *did* sell out the Coptic Bible—after 150 years!

The whole question of utility of scholarly publishing is part of the larger and more familiar one of the practical value of "impractical" research; inasmuch as publication is merely the final stage of the research process, the arguments in the two cases are identical. Precisely because the university presses carried out important pre-war publishing projects even though no immediate application was apparent, they were in a position to do a critically important, down-to-earth practical job when the country's great need came. An example can be cited from the list with which I am most familiar, but every press can illustrate the same thing. In 1938 Princeton published a book called "Hurricanes," by Ivan Ray Tannehill, chief of the marine division of the United States Weather Bureau. The number of readers professionally concerned with Caribbean meteorology was very small, and in those days the lay market for specialized technical books was insignificant, the popular interest in hurricanes (before the 1938 blow) practically nil. No technical house was interested in bringing the book out, and Princeton published merely because our scientific advisers said the world ought to have a comprehensive monograph on the subject. We expected to lose money, and if we had considered only immediate practicality we would never have published. And in that case the book would not have been available as a tool for Army, Navy, and Coast Guard meteorologists, for the

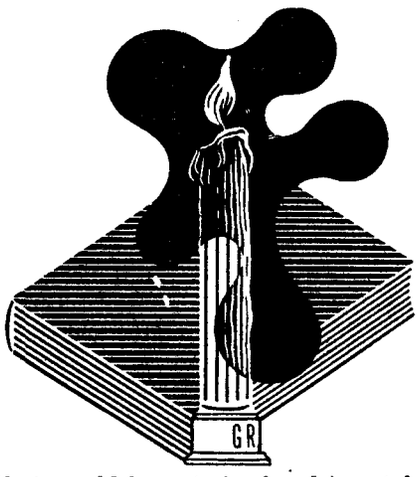
(*Continued on page* 49)

What It Takes to Start a University Press

W. T. COUCH

I HAVE been actively engaged in book publishing in the South for twenty years. During the first nine years I was convinced that the establishment of a university press in the South worth what it would cost was almost impossible. I was early convinced of the desirability of having a strong press in this area, but the costs of operating, the subsidies required, were such that I doubted whether the money needed could be raised.

When the Press was started, some of the founders were successful authors, and nearly all of them had done writing or editing of one kind or another. They were men who had achieved distinction in their own fields. But none of them had had any experience in book publishing. If they had been at all aware of the difficulties



that would have to be faced in establishing a university press in the South, I doubt if they would have gone ahead. Certainly they would never have hired me. I was totally ignorant of how to run a press; nor did I realize that book publishing is as specialized as law or medicine or any other profession, although there are no courses of training to give a publisher what he must have—a natural bent plus knowledge and expertness in a dozen different categories.

I do not understand how we managed to survive the numerous blunders of those early years. One day, a few months after I had started, a shipment came in from one of our printers. It was a book written by a member of our faculty and carried our imprint. I had never heard of it before. Of course we could not give proper handling to a book produced under such circumstances. I knew this, but only vaguely. The situation in which I found myself, while extremely difficult for me, was not easy for the author. He had raised the money to finance publication of the work, and, in fact, had been instrumental in getting the Press established and in raising funds for its operation. He felt the need of getting his work in print quickly, and there it was.

THOSE early days were exciting. We never imagined then that it might be impossible to sell a book which had received superlative reviews all over the country and in all of the more important media. I remember the enthusiasm with which I pushed copies of a book into North Carolina bookstores, then bought advertising space in state papers and broadcast circulars to everybody I imagined might be interested. As luck would have it, this book, the first published after I started, caught on and sold rapidly at the beginning. Before the first printing was exhausted we jubilantly ordered a second printing of five thousand copies. Our orders at that time had to go through the University business office. I was fearful this order would be held up, expressed my fear, and was told that the order would be sent immediately to the printer. I knew that if it was delayed, if copies were not ready by the time the first printing was exhausted, the demand that we had miraculously succeeded in arousing would evaporate and the book would be dead.

The University business office had not been set up to handle the affairs of a press—none of the people there understood why I was in such a hurry. I suppose my urgency was so familiar, so like that of the academic person who wants something done right now, that they discounted my insistence and then forgot about it. Anyway, to dispose of me, they told me that the order had gone through and that the books would be delivered in time. I was to calm myself, go back to my office, forget about the order, and take care of my job. I had short-circuited the University on previous occasions to get materials that were badly needed, had run into difficulties as a consequence, and this time there was nothing else possible but to do as I was told. The order was held up for several weeks, and when the five thousand copies were ready the demand had completely disappeared. The cost

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of the second printing was a dead loss. And that was not all. The bookstores had helped us and we had let them down by not supplying copies when they could sell them.

Two or three years later, after a number of similar experiences, we managed to get enough control of our accounting so that our orders would not have to go through the University business office and could not be delayed there.

To this day, one of the great difficulties of working in an academic community is that of getting things done on time. The activities of faculty members and of administration officials are geared to schedules entirely different from those of a university press. It is not unnatural that they should not understand such things as that the publication in the summer of a list of books announced for spring is very damaging, or that books that can be sold at one time may not be salable at another.

AT one time it was thought our chief problem was to get our books into bookstores. If we could only get the bookstores to take copies, if the books were favorably reviewed and if we advertised them, then sales would follow. We had visions of large numbers of people buying our books, and the pressure to get copies into bookstores, to advertise, and to create publicity was tremendous. We were unable to resist this pressure, and in some years spent more on advertising and publicity than we took in from sales. We imagined people would buy books because we thought they were important and because reviewers applauded. We spent large sums of money and made desperate efforts to sell to people generally books that could be of interest only to small and highly specialized groups. Of course it was impossible for those of us who were close to the job not to gain some understanding of what we were doing; but we could make no claims to expertness, and our uncertain, halting efforts to consider more carefully, to adjust plans for advertising and selling to reasonable expectations, amounted to nothing. That was in the late twenties, and money then was easy to get and easier to spend.

The other man's errors are, of course, always easier to see than one's own. But some of my mistakes were too painfully clear for me to be able to overlook them. Manuscripts were scarce in those days, and to get one from a prominent professor at a leading university was something to celebrate. On one such occasion, half of the time of a Board meeting was devoted to jubilation and discussion of how a manuscript was secured, and the Board member who presented it was

a hero. I resolved that I, too, would win a laurel. I attended the next meetings of an academic association and got the promise of a manuscript from a distinguished professor. Shortly after I came back to Chapel Hill the manuscript arrived—more than enough for two volumes. I won my laurel—everybody agreed it was an important and most scholarly work. It cost us more than $6,000, of which we got back less than $1,000.

But if we spent a lot of money, if we did not do work as good as was possible, nevertheless those first years were not a total loss. One important thing we learned was that we could publish books that expressed unorthodox ideas on the South's sorest subjects—race, religion, economics. We learned, what some of us had long believed, that Southerners are not any less reasonable than people elsewhere and that the South wanted and would support informed and intelligent discussion of its problems. But while I considered this discovery worth far more than it cost, I saw no prospect of raising the money to put it to work.

It was only after the easy money had all been spent that it was possible to work seriously on the problem of discovering whether any principles exist in publishing and whether their application in the operation of a university press in the South was possible.

HOW were we to get manuscripts worth publishing? Nobody ever sent us a manuscript until he had shopped around elsewhere and found that commercial publishers and other university presses considered his work hopeless. At first the bookstores had stocked and displayed our books, but when they learned they couldn't sell them, they quit ordering. After the first excitement over the publication of books in the South, reviewers lost interest, and no longer created a furor over each item as it appeared. Sales receipts between 1925 and 1930 ran between $10,000 and $25,000 a year. No matter how hard we pushed with publicity and with circular and periodical advertising, the books just didn't move.

It became evident we could not continue to exist if we lost our subsidies and did not greatly increase our receipts from sales. Attempts to get the subsidies renewed not only met with failure but brought the certainty that further efforts in that direction would be wasted. We had absolutely no chance to create a self-supporting business. If any such possibility had ever existed it had been ruined beyond repair. Too many bookstores had listened to our blandishments, had, under pressure, helped us delude ourselves into believing we were selling books, when, if we had realized what we were doing, we would have known we were only building up resistance to the handling of any kind of book we might publish in the future.

At that time, in the early thirties, thirty to forty manuscripts a year were submitted to us from all sources. Now and then we might get something of scholarly value from the University faculty, but as a source of books on which to build a business it was of negative importance. When faculty members had manuscripts that could be made into books with any prospects for wide sale, they sent them to publishers who had proved their ability to sell in large quantities. I couldn't blame them for this. I knew pretty well that if a book could be killed we were likely to kill it.

The results of having no money were not all bad. For the first time, we found ourselves under no pressure to publish manuscripts merely because they were submitted and somebody wanted them published. If we could no longer enjoy the luxury of spending freely on anything that anybody recommended, we could at least enjoy the exercise of our own judgment and stand or fall by it.

Somehow, during that period, we had the good fortune to receive manuscripts from authors who were willing to take and work on suggestions. The books that we made with those authors gave us another chance. In two years these books, and others that their success enabled us to get, doubled our annual receipts from sales. In a few more years our total sales reached six figures.

We had learned something about publishing and were being allowed to apply what we learned, but we still had a very inadequate organization and could in no sense of the term be considered well-established. In spite of the large increase in sales and the renewal after a few years of a small subsidy from the University, we still had to find general subsidies. In those years we had helped make a number

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Growing Pains of a Press Editor

HENRY M. SILVER

EACH year representatives of the university presses meet together in New York. Each year at these meetings are displayed the prime products of each press. The books are handsome. There are title pages in two colors, the type set by hand and carefully letter spaced. Design is not stinted, nor is expense. The entire exhibit is a credit to the typographer and the binder.

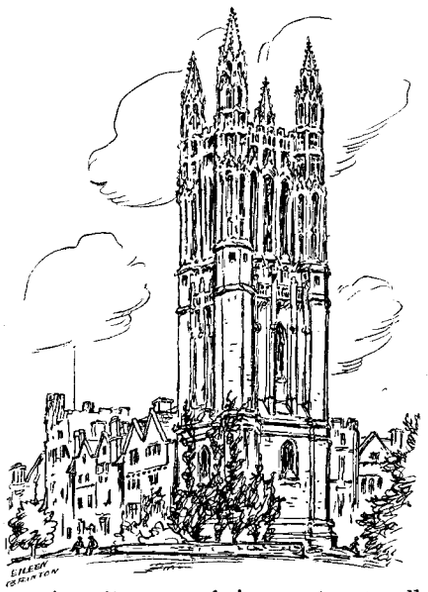
But where are the books which should be displayed?

I mean the books which would not have been published at all if a university press had not been willing to bring them out—the books in an edition of three or four hundred, the book for specialists, the books containing the latest research and the yet experimental approaches toward conclusions not quite proved? The books in which expense has been scraped to the bone?

These are the books which a university press exists to publish, and to publish, furthermore, as cheaply as possible so that scholars can buy them on limited personal or department budgets. It is well that a university press knows how to manufacture a fine book. The man who can manufacture a truly superior book will know how to manufacture a decent cheap one. But fine books, books that are more expensive than they need be, are not the business of a university press. To bring them out other publishers exist. We exist to publish what otherwise would never appear. If we forget that we should fold up.

This is not to argue that a university press should never bring out a trade book or a collector's item. Trade books help make the mare go, and collectors' items are good for the soul. By all means let the budget be balanced with the cookbook, the encyclopedia, the anthology, the standard text. That, after all, is why most university presses run bookstores or conduct general printing offices. But these devices are not ends but means. They pay the overhead and keep the employees in decent flesh. Whatever is left over and everything that can be scraped from the floor must be applied to fulfilling the ultimate function. We are the channels through which the knowledge and research of the universities should be disseminated.

Scholarly books cost too much to produce and to buy. They cost too much because too much is spent producing and distributing them. Forget for the moment the present dizzy prosperity. It won't keep up forever; the only permanently high plateaus existed in the minds of some pre-1929 economists. The money available to finance scholarly books in small editions all comes from one general reservoir regardless of its immediate source, whether that be our profits from other ventures, grants from foundations, subsidies from general university funds, or the jeans of the author. Like the dollar available in a community for social betterment, so the dollar available for scholarly publishing can either be squandered or niggardly squeezed out penny by penny where it can do the most good. When, at a cost of $1200,



a university press brings out a small-edition book which might have been produced for $600, in the long run another similar book is not going to be published at all—and it might have been the better of the two.

Now, the bringing out of scholarly books in small editions at low cost is what King's Crown Press was established, in 1941, to do. For various reasons it was thought best to separate the new organization from Columbia University Press, the parent, rather than to have Columbia bring out two types of books. Since the reasons for KCP's existence are the two already mentioned—small editions produced as inexpensively as possible—it may be that you will be interested in some of our findings.

The original plan called for a paper-bound, sewed book printed in one standard format. The cover was to be double-thick paper, printed in one color by the same type used on the title page. All books had to be approved by a University Committee or by one of the various faculties, and, in view not only of this but also of the fact that the author was a scholar and hence presumably literate, no editing of the manuscript was contemplated. It was to be presented substantially as the author left it.

So much for production. Publishing was also to be severely standardized. Books were to get good coverage in the Columbia University Press catalogue, review copies were to be sent to all professional periodicals and to the standard general sheets such as *Publishers' Weekly* and *The Saturday Review*, and a little poopsheet was to be prepared to describe the book to any other interested parties.

As for the *method* of production that was to be whatever the market for the book dictated, or the problems inherent in the manuscript. For straight English works which might sell 400 copies or better, letterpress. For those with an audience numbering 100 to 400, or for manuscripts with many problems, photo-offset from carefully retyped script. For books to be printed in an edition from twenty-five to 100, mimeographing. And for those addressed to a really select circle or for library reference purposes, microfilm.

THE first item to go by the board was that of no editing. The scholars turned out to be literate enough; what was forgotten was their blithe ignorance of the rules of style and their recklessness. Now, style can be handled by regulation: present the author with a copy of Chicago's fine "Manual of Style" and tell him to come back next month. But recklessness is something else again.

We shall shortly bring out a work by a foreign savant whose specialty is European politics. In his field this gentleman is tops, but he doesn't stay in his field. Instead, imbued with a nice enthusiasm, he in one place draws a parallel between the founding of the Soviet Federation and the adoption on *4 July 1776* of our own Articles of Confederation. That's what I mean by recklessness.

If you are going to publish books, whatever the edition, you have to protect your authors and yourselves against solecisms of that sort. So the first change in our plans was to have every book read for style and recklessness. Now mind you, I don't mean comma-hunted. If it's "Commander in Chief" on page 78 and "Commander-in-chief" on page 212, we don't care. To root out such things down to the last unnecessary comma is much too costly. But the manuscripts must be read to make sure that the author has imposed a decent style on his work and that

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his scholarly neck is not stuck way out, unless by design.

The next illusion to be discarded is the popular feeling that photo-offset is a cure-all for any and all cost embarrassments. The camera, to begin with, is a hard taskmaster, much more finicky than the human eye. To type for the camera calls for special typing equipment and for great skill on the part of the typist. More than that, it calls for a considerable amount of taste, of a feeling for page layout, even of scholarship. To correct typescript is more difficult and costly than to correct machine type. And whereas a nicely typewritten page is a pretty thing, a poor page is awful. Hence you cannot just hire Stupid Susan who can't make the grade as a secretary. Your retype specialist is a jewel to be treasured—and to be given high wages if you mean to keep her. The very fact that she gets the tough jobs, the charts and tables and the Russian and the Phonetics—reinforces her place in your little hierarchy.

SO far as offset books are concerned, we soon discarded another idea that the more a typewritten book looked like a book printed from raised type the better it was. An early purchase was a Varityper with what the salesman described as "an automatic right-hand margin justifying device." We realized that it meant double-typing, but what in our ignorance we did not realize was that the extra typing was just enough to drive the cost of most typewritten books above the cost of setting them in type. If costs are to be saved by the use of the typewriter, just that should be done, without using pretenses which impress no one. All this is not to disparage the Varityper, which is invaluable in a hundred ways.

Another idea which became profoundly modified was our understanding of the publishing of original works on microfilm. On paper it sounds wonderful: in every library a reading machine, on every scholar's desk a consolidated index of the negatives stored in the central archives of the world. Through a central ordering bureau a positive is purchased or borrowed and presently our scholar is reading a facsimile of the original manuscript. No over-printing, no waste, and a lot cheaper than a trip to Europe.

But it doesn't work out that way. Perhaps it should, but it doesn't. Unless a work is strictly a reference book and hence destined solely for libraries, an original book which is produced on film is not published, it is buried. The professional journals will not review as this year's model. But publishers of small-edition scholarly books cannot be so carefree. Am I always doing the right thing by Professor Doakes if it; authorities beset by a thousand other duties are not going to hang around the library waiting for the reading machine to be free; nor have Accession Departments been panting with eagerness to buy new, untried works published this way. Furthermore, prints are not dirt cheap. To produce the negative of a 280-page manuscript would cost, at a well-known laboratory, $5.60 plus a straightforward office overhead of $1.40. Each positive print would then cost $2.80. These are costs, please; no allowance for cataloging, for shipping and insurance, or for bad bets.

Microfilm is valuable and has many uses, but not yet as an original publishing medium for language-expressed ideas. Microfilm for the publishing of symbol-expressed ideas, like pictures or music, is another matter, as is microfilm for facsimile reproduction of the great documents on which our culture and traditions are reared.

Two more of the ideas on which we based our expectations of cheaper small-edition scholarly publishing remain to be mentioned: standard format and paper covers. How have these stood up to the gaff of four years' trial and error?

Standard format has given way to standard formats. As I will attempt to argue farther on, the real enemy of inexpensive small-edition publishing is office overhead, and standard formats are essential if that bogey is to be beaten. In fact, everything has to be standardized down to and including standardized sneezes on the part of the staff. But the original conception that all books could be poured into just one mold has been found impracticable. To begin with, printing-press sizes and, hence, printing-paper sizes vary. For another thing, if you have a small manuscript in hand, to pour it into a six-by-nine page may result in such a thin book it will be a book no more, but a pamphlet.

But paper covers are the standard about which most controversy takes place. It is difficult to discuss this matter, because, of course, there is no such thing as "a" paper cover any more than there is "a" hard cover. The weights and qualities of cover paper vary widely. A double-thick paper, carefully glued on the book with string scores to take up the strains of opening, is a very decent cover indeed, better than the covers put on books in most foreign countries. And it will save you twenty to twenty-five pennies a book on an edition of 500. Of course, there are drawbacks. For one thing, we can't buy double-thick paper any more. For another, if the paper is too light in color, it will get dirty. Libraries don't like books in paper covers.

There is no specific answer. The matter of paper covers lies not only in the field of production but also in that of convention. American readers of French, for instance, are used to the idea of French books in paper covers. They are not used to American books in paper covers. One is tempted to say, Well, dammit, they can get used to them. But we aren't reformers. A manufacturer with a line of red bathtubs can be stubborn about the public's not liking red tubs if he feels that by a campaign of education he can swing the public to read in a couple of years. His tub two years from now will be about the same tub

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Your Literary I. Q.

By Howard Collins

BOOTS AND SHOES

This week's quiz concerns ten assorted characters and their peculiar relation to shoes. How many of them do you remember? Allowing 5 points for each one you can identify, and another 5 for the author who created him, a score of 60 is par, 70 is very good, and 80 or better is excellent. Answers are on page 38.

1. This little boy wore purple shoes with crimson soles and crimson linings.
2. About these characters we'll quote: "Their shoes were clean and neat, and this was odd because, you know, they hadn't any feet."
3. In moments of extreme agitation this doctor sought relief in cobbling shoes, an occupation he had learned in prison.
4. He kept his pipe tobacco in the toe of a Persian slipper.
5. This trio sailed off to sea in a wooden shoe.
6. Because this bootmaker paid more attention to the quality and workmanship of his product than to modern business methods, he eventually starved to death.
7. This American consul in a South American country created a demand for shoes among the barefoot natives by sprinkling the village streets with cockleburrs.
8. For twenty years, while she waited for the return of her fisherman-bridegroom, she sat in her window binding shoes.
9. For sandals she wore herring boxes without topses on her size nine feet.
10. This young lady went to a ball wearing very small slippers made of glass.

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Next Steps in Microfilm

WATSON DAVIS

ALTHOUGH the use of microfilm in V-mail to the armed forces has overshadowed the quiet operation of microfilm cameras to serve the scholarly and scientific world, the revolution in "point-to-point" intellectual communication is gaining headway month by month. Book publishers and librarians who love books for their own physical shapes and formats need not shudder or fear that the book will become obsolete, superseded by little strips of ugly films. Like most technical and intellectual revolutions, the new comes to serve alongside the old. There will be no dearth of books because of microfilm.

There may be some joyful elimination of books that should never have been born: books that only a few scholars will ever want to read, books that are printed merely to record something for posterity, books that are elegantly presented to the world to tickle the vanity of an author.

To the university, and particularly to the university press, auxiliary publication by microfilm may mean the solution of many publishing problems, because by its application even the voluminous files of research data that only a few specialists will need in the future can be made available.

There are three major problems in distribution and utilization of the scholarly and scientific literature which microfilm can help solve: (1) Utilization of the accumulated stores of published knowledge in libraries and other archives; (2) Publication of research reports and summaries with freedom, promptness, and economy; (3) Finding of published material pertinent to any inquiry or research through bibliographical indices.

Microfilm also allows us to contemplate the possibility of assembling in comprehensible size and at reasonable cost the great literature and factual material of the world—the creation of what H. G. Wells has called engagingly a "world brain."

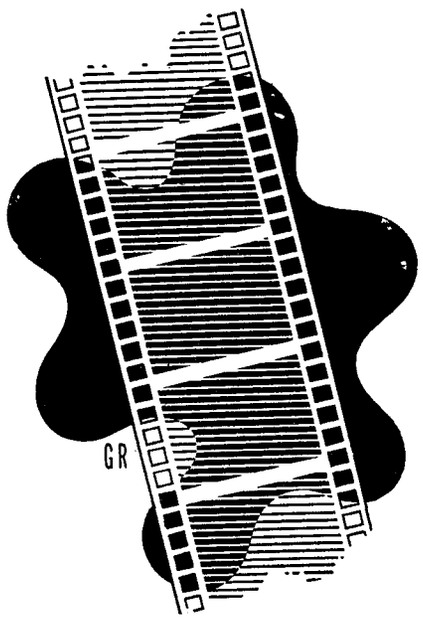
Here are the great tasks for microfilm as an intellectual tool.

Already, significant beginnings have been made in getting literature out of libraries and onto the desks of research workers. Probably some ninety per cent of the literature of the world —at least that in libraries of the United States—can be obtained on microfilm to order. Microfilm publication through the auxiliary publication service of American Documentation Institute is a going, useful activity.

Little strips of microfilm take libraries anywhere in the world, that is, those portions of libraries that are wanted at any particular time. Libraries, in effect, can loan their collections and have them too.

Microfilm has been used to serve this purpose by thousands of persons and institutions. The Bibliofilm Service, first a Science Service activity, then operated by American Documentation Institute, and now a government function, has been microfilming in the library of the Department of Agriculture since 1934, and scores of thousands of pages have been serviced. There are similar services in the Library of Congress, the Army Medical Library in Washington, the New York Public Library, at Yale, Harvard, the University of Chicago, and a score of other places. For little more than a cent a page, the research and information worker can get what he wants by the simple process of filling out an order blank. This is no more trouble than filling out a call card to borrow a book from a library. Microfilming is far cheaper than photostating. When material must be borrowed by mail or express the cost of microfilms is usually less than transportation costs.

This microfilming of material in libraries upon demand is most immediate and practical to put into operation. It is fashionable and economical to send a potential book-borrower a little strip of microfilm for his permanent possession, rather than to send him the book and then badger him to return it before he has had a chance to use it effectively. Reading machines for microfilm should become, after the war, as common as typewriters in studies and laboratories. If the principal libraries and information centers of the world will coöperate in such microfilm services, and if they exchange orders and have essentially uniform methods, forms for ordering, standard microfilm format and production methods, and comparable if not uniform prices, the resources of any library will be placed at the disposal of any scholar or scientist anywhere in the world. All the libraries coöperating will merge into one world library without loss of identity or individuality. The world's documentation will become available to even the most isolated and individualistic scholar. If this national and international coöperation is not achieved, the intellectual world will have missed one of its great opportunities.



Supplementary to the problem of making existing literature accessible is the securing of publication for all the material that should be recorded and made available to the intellectual workers of the world. In this microfilm can play an important role, both economically and effectively.

By what can be called "auxiliary publication," microfilm supplements other forms of publication and makes accessible material of all sorts that cannot now be printed because of economic factors. It makes available valuable research data that now go unrecorded. It makes available out-of-print and rare books. It is adapted to the publication of photographs and other illustrations. Auxiliary publication service is auxiliary to established channels of scholarly publication and aids, and does not affect the publication of journals. Editors of journals, institutions, and presses act as intermediaries between the authors of papers and the auxiliary publication service.

This service is in actual operation. A journal editor can publish as much or as little of a technical paper as he wishes. In the case of a very specialized paper, it may be only an abstract or summary. He appends to the notice or article a note saying that the full article with diagrams, pictures, etc., can be obtained by remitting a certain price and specifying the document number under which this full article has been deposited at the central agency operating the auxiliary publication service. Orders are sent by readers directly to this central agency, which is the American Documentation Institute at Washington, D. C. Microfilms of the document or enlarged photoprints when desired, are made only if and when ordered. In this way the document is perpetually "in print" but no extensive, space-consuming stocks need be stored—only the document itself and the microfilm

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negative from which positives are made for distribution. The operation of the plan is simple and uncomplicated, and editors may use it when, how, and if they find it helpful. No financial participation or guarantees on the part of the editor or author are required. While the plan of auxiliary publication suggested could be used with other methods of duplication, microfilm is the least expensive and most universal, in that it will handle text and illustration of any sort.

In connection with the utilization of auxiliary publication procedures, it should be emphasized that since the probable audience of a microfilm document is relatively small, the editorial form of material deposited need not be kept upon too high a level. Since the material deposited is in typewritten form and the typewriting is done in the office of and under the direction of the author, the responsibility for form, neatness, and accuracy rests upon the author himself. In many cases, the intellectual world has paid far too much attention to the nicety of grammar, the quality of the paper upon which a research report is printed, and the elegance of binding. In the case of large editions of printed material where good craftsmanship and beauty can be achieved with little added cost per copy, attention to such details is justified. If a book is done in an edition of 50,000, the human energy and thought that go into making it a really superb production are negligible when distributed over 50,000 copies. But when a document such as would be distributed in microfilm may go to only fifteen or fifty people, the energy and thought necessary to give it a conventionally finished appearance are often not justified.

The mere fact that a research report is of value and interest to only fifteen or fifty people does not mean that it fails to serve an important function in the world. Fortunately, the whole people do not need to be concerned with the details of intellectual progress. It would obviously be impossible for them to keep up with all the details in even one small sector of science. But it does seem extremely important for scientific progress that the very complete record of observations, experiments, and theories should be made readily accessible to all of those working in an often closely circumscribed field. For the extremely specialized worker the complete record is none too much. Heretofore, the cost of making this complete record available has been prohibitive. Now, thanks to microfilm, it can be done at reasonable cost.

In the field of the very small or "to order" editions of material, microfilm is most effective so far as original

(*Continued on page* 47)

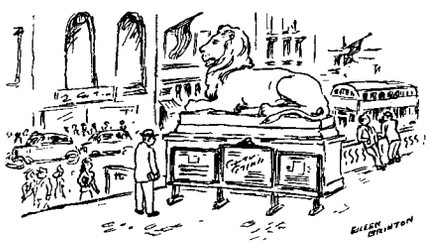
Portrait of the Literary Scholar

LITERARY STUDY AND THE SCHOLARLY PROFESSION. By Hardin Craig. Seattle: University of Washington Press. 1945. 150 *pp.* $2.25.

Reviewed by F. O. MATTHIESSEN

IN scrutinizing the profession that he has practised in half a dozen universities throughout the country, Hardin Craig has also given us a portrait of the literary scholar in action during the first half of the twentieth century. His victories may seem slight to the general public, his defeats and frustrations many; but Professor Craig has inherited from Bacon the firm belief that in "the pleasure and delight of knowledge and learning it far surpasseth all other in nature."

This vintage of the American scholar is also a rationalist with a hearty respect for Bishop Butler. But unlike the general run of rationalists, he is not suspicious of the imagination, and devotes one of his chapters to urging its "exact and vivid" cultivation. He



knows that "man's cultural life is one," and that humanists neglect science and social science at great peril. He recognizes no hopeless gap between scholarship and literary interpretation, but insists that scholarship cannot afford to be as specialized as it became during the past generation. He is particularly effective in demonstrating the barrenness that resulted from the now hopefully obsolescent practice of literary scholars restricting themselves to the arbitrary confines of a single century in a single country.

He speaks of himself as a Crocean in his belief that it is the critic's role to repossess the works of any age for contemporary appreciation. But if he respects the esthetic approach, his own best work, as in "The Enchanted Glass: The Elizabethan Mind in Literature," has shown him as an historian of ideas. Though his chief attention has been devoted to Renaissance studies, he has fertile suggestions for further fields of research, ranging from "the liturgical basis of almost all medieval literature" to "the popular life and culture of the eighteenth century." He mentions Parrington—at whose university these lectures were delivered—as one great model in the American field, and indicates by so doing that, unlike many intellectual historians, he is not concerned merely with the abstract pattern of ideas, but with their truth. He follows both Bacon and Butler in his desire to advance learning "by way of the discovery of truth in terms of probability and proof."

Two ideas that he holds to are those forming the double basis for democracy: "the rights of man, which is an idea from the region of moral philosophy" and "the dignity of man, which is a religious idea." When he tests our educational institutions by the effectiveness with which they have propagated those ideas, he finds that the traditional small college has often been our most coherent cultural community. He holds that our period of immense expansion after the last war was "an era of brick and stone and of intellectual defeat." He lays no flattering unction to the souls of university administrators now priding themselves on their "war-service" courses. For he knows that, so far as the humanities in wartime are involved, the collapse of responsible concern has been little short of disgraceful.

Looking back over his long experience with universities, he sees a great danger in the gradual loss of power on the part of their faculties. For he believes that "men of learning should control higher education and historically have always done so." He quite rightly fears the autocracy that exists so incongruously in so many institutions of a democracy. But he seems not yet aware of the latest phase by which autocracy carries out its ends: through "the managerial revolution" which has already overtaken many of our universities, and has spawned what Jacques Barzun has called "Deans within Deans."

Professor Craig has expressed doubt in his preface whether this record of his opinions was "worth doing" as a book, and it must be freely admitted that, trenchant as many of his observations are, the form in which he has cast them here is hardly more than shop-talk of a high level. He is sententious, discursive, and hortatory by turns, and the reader outside the shop will often find him dry. Yet some of his ideas about literature have bearing on our immediate lives. When he reflects, as a long-time student of drama, that "tragedy is in the nature of things, and comedy only an aspect," we have a useful sentence with which to confront our horizon, ringed as it is with storms on every side.

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Remaking the Liberal Arts Program

EDUCATION FOR RESPONSIBLE LIVING. By Wallace Brett Donham. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. 1945. 309 *pp.* $3.

Reviewed by
WILLIAM HEARD KILPATRICK

DEAN DONHAM'S book is, to this reviewer, the most penetratingly critical study yet to appear on the widely current problem of our liberal arts education. As head of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration for twenty-three years, Dean Donham had the unusual opportunity of studying some 12,000 graduates of American colleges with reference to their fitness for dealing effectively with life's problems. The net outcome is the message of this book.

The keynote of this message is well stated in the title of the book, "Education for Responsible Living." If the liberal arts college "is to serve Western civilization as it can and should," it must give "primary attention" to "general education," to that part of education which fits "for responsible living in a constantly changing world." As matters now stand, "when the humanities influence men it is too often by giving them a kind of private apartment to which they can retire from reality."

The situation and task confronting the liberal arts college presents itself thus to the author: As a result of scientific technology, the world now faces the great new fact of rapid change, both farther reaching and far more rapid than ever before in human history. But human outlook and institutions alike lag behind the onward march of events, are still dominated in too many respects by custom and tradition. Remaking is necessary. At the same time, from the same science and technology, we have "the catastrophic consequences of the resulting over-emphasis on material progress," with a similar failure in man to accept responsibility for coping with the serious problems thus created. It is this situation of rapid material change with the social and moral failure to face it that, on the one hand, constitutes the principal danger to our civilization and, on the other, sets the primary task of responsible general education.

A closer look will better bring out Dean Donham's argument. Of all the 12,000 graduates studied some twenty per cent had specialized in science either in technical schools or in liberal arts colleges, while about fifty per cent were other graduates of liberal arts colleges. The remaining thirty per cent, graduates of business schools, are not included in this study. It is the comparative showing of the first two groups, their strengths and their weaknesses, that sets the argument of the book. It appears that the typical science graduate, whether from the liberal arts college or from the technical school, has "a better capacity than other liberal graduates to examine facts in his field, and has the habit of looking at them. His mind seems better disciplined."

But this science graduate has limitations, specifically in "the narrowness of his point of view. For him the material world is *abstracted from human life.* The fact that interests him is the fact that *stays put,* that *recurs,* that can be *weighed and measured*" (italics supplied). He is, moreover, "disturbed by the confusion of facts as they occur in other aspects of life. He resents, often explicitly, the necessity of formulating judgments in important situations when many significant facts are not only unknown but perhaps unknowable and few can be weighed or measured." "The student's capacity for thinking outside (of) mathematical and scientific categories has been stunted rather than developed." "His training goes a long way toward unfitting him to bring into his thinking the human or social facts of life, or to deal wisely with uncertainties." It is out of the folly of such intelligent people, clearheaded but narrow-visioned, that many management and labor problems arise.

With the non-science liberal arts graduate the situation seems worse. In college they sought a general education, but instead they got typically "a diffuse and uncorrelated mélange of courses never tied together except in some special field." And these "specialized courses of instruction deal with intellectually separated periods or parts of the social process, with little effort to inform the student of wider relationships." Students in such courses "almost never see the segments of their background in any related unity. They have acquired no habits of searching out *cross bearings from subject to subject, and no skills in formulating wide judgments.* Their grasp of human problems is slight." (Italics supplied.) In short, "diffuse training, tempered in part by narrow specialization, is badly designed" to train men "for responsible living in a constantly changing world." "Is it strange that for most liberal-arts men, education, so conceived, stops on Commencement Day?"

Space allows only a hasty glance at Dean Donham's practical proposals for remaking the general education work of the liberal arts college. What he primarily demands is a shift "from training in unrelated specialties to training for an interrelated grasp of things." As matters stand, "the undergraduate never sees the forest for the trees and very few of the trees." More generally, "the academic environment tends to insulate men from the facts of human behavior and social life in their concrete and changing complexity." "In stressing freedom of thought we have neglected the responsibility of free men. In stressing the intellect we have ignored human behavior and coöperation and the habits, skills, and background necessary to effective judgments." "Somewhere in our college training, men need to develop skills—practical skills in handling men, skills in working together, skills in reaching agreement with other humans." The subjects properly included within the needed general education cannot be taught in the old way as if the primary aim were the training of more specialists.

How to get a college so working as to develop social responsibility, skills in making practical judgments, skills in reaching agreements with other human beings is no easy task—and many will think that the book does not quite tell us. Dean Donham thinks the study of actual cases in their natural setting offers the best single item of such a program. Case study and the rebuilding of related courses—themselves on a case study basis—this seems the gist of the proposal. "Work experience" is another feature that promises help.

The book while well argued and even scintillating in spots is on the whole rather tedious reading. Dean Donham's dig at progressive education is a bit amusing, as his general scheme is, but an application of principles therein taught for some decades and his treatment could now profit by a closer study of its doctrine on how learning takes place.

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The Economic Bases of Peace

A PRICE FOR PEACE: The New Europe and World Markets. By Antonin Basch. New York: Columbia University Press. 1945. 199 *pp.* $2.50.

Reviewed by NORMAN ANGELL

ANTONIN BASCH, the author of this book on the economics of the post-war world, has had an experience which bears upon the question of his competence to discuss this subject. He served in the early twenties as commercial attache of the Czechoslovak legation in Berlin, taught economics in Prague for several years; became head of the research and central department of the National Bank of Czechoslovakia; represented this bank in negotiating clearing agreements with Hungary, Austria, Yugoslavia, Germany, Rumania, and Bulgaria; was managing director of the United Chemical and Metallurgical Works which controlled leading chemical companies in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, and Yugoslavia. Note the author's close practical contact with the economics of Eastern and Central Europe. He is now in the economics department at Columbia University.

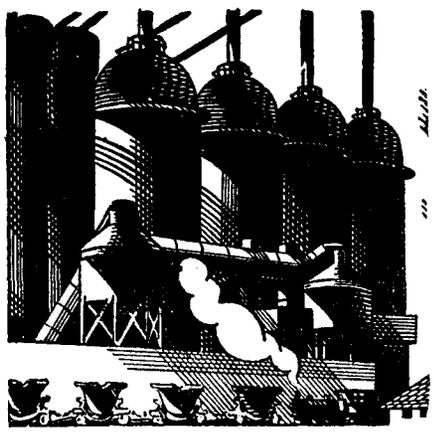
Professor James Shotwell in a lucid foreword clarifies the central theme of the book, namely that there cannot be a well functioning world economy unless Europe is an integral part of it. The author further claims that, as things are, a well functioning world economy, making Europe an integral part of it, cannot come about unless the United States, as the strongest power, is prepared to play its part, to subordinate apparent present advantages to ultimate peace and welfare. Thus the interest of the book for Americans.

It is one of the paradoxes of the present time that, while we are impressed by the vast "population mass" of a China or an India, and their ultimate economic possibilities and while there is a tendency to think of Europe's day as finished or at least rapidly declining, we are apt to overlook the fact that the population of Europe is just as great as that of China or of India; that it has already learned industrialization and that, after all, it comes much nearer to being an economic bird in the hand than can peoples whose industrial future is still in the bush of the future.

The author lets drop occasionally a fact which would have the force of a bombshell if separated more distinctly from its surroundings, such facts, for instance, as that the whole foreign trade of the Soviet Union in the pre-war period—the trade, that is, of a people of a hundred and eighty millions—was no greater than the foreign trade of Czechoslovakia, a people of less than sixteen millions. He points out further that in the whole of the inter-war period Russian foreign trade never reached anything like the trade which Russia carried on in Czarist times. (Exports in 1913 amounted to 1520 million rubles, in 1936 to 367 million rubles. In terms of weight the amount in 1938 was about half that of 1913.) He notes that continental Europe in 1938 carried on a greater trade with Australia plus New Zealand than with Russia.

These figures might indeed be taken as indicating great possibilities for the future of Russian trade, a great area of untilled soil from the economic point of view. Doctor Basch, however, seems to think that this hope can best be realized by considerable modification of Russian trading methods in the direction of multilateral rather than bilateral trading. The author's chapter on the social aftermath of the war—"Europe Goes Left"—is interesting, particularly as coming from a man of Doctor Basch's special experience as above outlined. He makes it pretty clear that nationalization of industry is not of itself an assurance of increasing international trade. "Often," he says, "attention is diverted from the real issues to mere forms of organization . . . although the discussion has been going on now for some years it has not supplied solid arguments for nationalization on chiefly economic grounds."

As to the political arguments, he points out that radical groups throughout the Continent are blaming business for having coöperated with Nazism and fascism even before the war. Yet, to take, as he says, one example, the vote in the French Parliament after Munich shows that the Socialist parties backed the policy of appeasement no less than did the Conservatives, and reminds us that, "Sometimes the very people who today accuse others of not fighting Germany did not themselves support the war before the outbreak of the German-Russian hostilities. Even in countries like Greece or Yugoslavia, where the government was run entirely by politicians and the influence of business was slight, business leaders are now blamed for conspiring with the fascists. . . . The attempt to condemn indiscriminately a whole class, already weakened, to procure an argument for nationalization of business, should not be supported."



Mr. Basch insists that the general welfare, technological progress, steady employment, are today the chief objectives, and that the question of private or public enterprise should be regarded as subsidiary to them. "For the nationalization of industry objective grounds should be put forward for public examination and approved. Then, if a community wants an industry to behave in a way substantially different from its behavior under private management or private ownership, the industry should be nationalized." He wants to bury the old doctrinaire class struggle. "Radicals demand that the communist bogey, commonly blamed for many political mistakes, should finally disappear."

Equally justified is the demand for the laying of the business bogey. Fear of the business world, quite as much as the fear of communism, is responsible for "many political blunders." All this, again, has a particular interest in view of the author's intimate contacts with the economy of Eastern and Southeastern Europe.

If these issues could, like an engineering project, be turned over to expert technicians, remarks Doctor Basch, a satisfactory solution could certainly be found. It is clear that purely technical and economic factors could be manipulated to create a world trade expansion greater than that of the nineteenth century. But, he goes on very properly to point out, "the main problems will not be decided by experts and technicians but by political forces. Great political wisdom will be needed to enable mankind to harvest what technology and culture are ready to provide for it within a system of freedom. Otherwise strong and often irrational forces may once again swerve us from the road to productive work, decent living and peace."

The arctic explorer Vilhjalmur Stefansson once remarked that there were two kinds of problems concerning life in the Arctic—the imaginary and the real. Of the two, he insisted, the imaginary was by far the more difficult. For "man finds it easier to change the face of nature than to change his own mind." We may be entering an Arctic Age in the life of man for just that reason.

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The Criteria of Semantics

ETHICS AND LANGUAGE. By Charles L. Stevenson. New Haven: Yale University Press. 1945. 336 *pp.* $4.

Reviewed by STUART CHASE

ALTHOUGH semantics is widely discussed, a good many A.B.'s still would be hard put to it to state specifically what it is all about. My favorite definition is Hayakawa's: "How not to be a damn fool." A study of semantics not only helps to clear the communication line between speaker and hearer, but it can be of enormous aid in straight thinking. Korzybski, in his General Semantics, deliberately attempts to straighten tangled wires in the nervous system.

Professor Stevenson here has undertaken a semantic analysis of Ethics. Whether such a young and tender discipline can bring agreement among experts on "good" and "evil" remains to be seen. Certainly one has to take off one's hat to Professor Stevenson for trying. Unfortunately for the general reader, our author has addressed his book primarily to specialists, and apparently retains much of the technical jargon which philosophers reserve for their fellows. I found it often difficult to break through this barrier and find out what he was saying, difficult to translate the smooth flow of words into concepts with which I am familiar.

This is not, I think, because he uses $20 words. In the current issue of the semantic quarterly, *ETC.*, Captain Anatol Rapoport has a mathematical piece called "The Criterion of Predictability," full of $64 words which I understand fairly well. The difficulty lies in one's training. Philosophers, like pedagogues, have developed a language of their own which fells an outsider in about three paragraphs.

Despite a good many tumbles I kept on going, because I felt that Professor Stevenson was trying to escape the runaround of sterile argument in which technical philosophy is so often caught. I offer this brief summary with some hesitation. Perhaps I haven't understood him in spite of earnest effort. Maybe I should have turned the whole thing over to M. C. Otto or John Dewey.

Ethics, he says, is not and can never be a science. Instead of verifiable judgments and beliefs and proofs, it deals in emotive judgments, attitudes, reason and persuasion. Nevertheless ethics can be made more scientific. An ethical judgment usually contains two variables—first, an attitude, which is a matter of emotion or taste, and second, a belief, which is a matter of thought or information. "To what extent will agreement in belief cause people to agree in attitude?" That is, *how much can human beings be influenced by reason?* This is one of the most important questions ever asked, one on which our very survival may depend. Mr. Stevenson's answer is that the area of agreement could be greatly increased "if confusions about ethical methodology were swept aside."

To sweep aside the confusions does not require precise definitions so much as it requires a flexibility in the use of language. Here is where his semantics comes in. Korzybski's followers achieve flexibility by reminding themselves constantly that "the word is not the thing." Discussions about ethics, Professor Stevenson concludes, "must draw from the *whole* of a man's knowledge, lending themselves very poorly to specialization. . . . There need be no lack of conviction, no general skepticism that ends in inactivity. There need be only that temper of mind which, abiding firmly by the conclusions that seem at the time most trustworthy, is still sensitive to the fact that living questions are too rich in their complexity to be answered by a formula."

In the past I have cherished the hope that science might displace traditional ethics by shifting the criterion of value to human survival. What makes for survival is "good"; what opposes it is "evil." How can we know which choice in a specific situation makes for survival? Ask the biologist, the anthropologist, the physician, the psychologist. . . .

This criterion may seem remote, but it is at least a useful offset to those schools of philosophy which have set a word down on the table—"Truth," "Beauty," "Justice"—and then have sought to derive its essence by an endless manipulation of other words. From such a verbal trap Professor Stevenson may offer an escape. He is looking for some solid middle ground between pure science and pure ethics. It is an admirable objective, and one wishes him success.

Report from the Frontiers of Research

THE SCIENCE OF MAN IN THE WORLD CRISIS. Edited by Ralph Linton. New York: Columbia University Press. 1945. 520 *pp.* $4.

Reviewed by WILLIAM S. LYNCH

IN many ways this book is related to the make-way-for-tomorrow school of contemporary literature, but to dismiss it as just "another county heard from" would be a serious mistake. In the first place it makes no claims to all the answers and in the second it is rooted in a vigorous and rigorous scholarship almost free of the evangelicism that taints most social scientists when they start to inform and reform. In form it is a symposium made up of twenty-one essays by twenty-two workers in fields related to anthropology. It is edited by Professor Ralph Linton of Columbia University, a rare figure who can write of scholarly things with authority and, equally as important, with lucidity, as his "The Study of Man" has already testified. The volume "is directed both to scientists and planners and to the general public" and is meant to be "a report from the frontiers of research, the outposts of science rather than its settled hinterland." Roughly speaking, the articles are arranged in the order of concepts, problems, and techniques. First there is an introductory treatment by Dr. Linton on the scope and aims of anthropology. While most of this will be familiar to the specialist, the general reader may well be fascinated by the expansion of interest of the anthropologist from his earlier preoccupation with fossils and remote aborigines to the whole complex activities both past and present.

The key word is "culture," that all-embracing pattern of groups and their activities, which is possibly the most valuable single concept the anthropologists have given their fellow workers in the social science vineyard. This abstraction comes in for considerable discussion, a little on the high-church level at times, but nevertheless worth the tussle. In a way this is the heart of the book and the Platonic dialogue on the subject deserves the most careful reading, for this is the philosophy of the modern American social scientist as he approaches his problems and techniques. Closely related are the processes of culture change and acculturation, subjects that are treated at length. Of special interest are the discussions of race, that aspect of biological man which is at the root of so

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much that is horrible in modern life. Needless to say, science shows that it is not neutral on this matter. Whether the subject is approached with the mathematical aloofness of an anatomist, or the clinical intimacy of a psychologist, the ultimate evaluation is inevitably the same—"biological equality."

Ours is the period in which is occuring a fundamental mutation, the anthropologist tells us, the third of three which have had and will have far-reaching and long-enduring consequences. The first came with the development of tools and the use of fire, the second with the invention of food raising, and now the third springs from the production of power and the scientific method. Like the earlier two, the most recent must be adjusted to the biological and psychological needs of man if his culture is to be enduring and successful. Basically that is the anthropological problem of our day. To help us achieve the necessary adjustment, collaborators go on to discuss in terms of their disciplines, their findings as they relate to relevant, basic, and troubled aspects of mankind—resources, population, minorities, communities, colonial administration, internationalism, social habits, communication, etc. Two essays are devoted to the American Indians, a choice of subject that loses its first surprise when we learn that there are fifteen millions of them in the Western hemisphere and when we recall that, of all our minorities in the United States, the oldest is the least thought about.

Topics such as these are treated too often in modern literature, both factual and imaginative, in a spirit of defeatism and despair. And yet permeating these studies there is a sense of optimism and hope, rays that appear as the writers refer to such things as the development of a Western conscience, the success of America in the Philippines, the growing realization of the nonsense of anti-racism, the use of social engineering in colonies. In the context of this volume perhaps the most encouraging fact is the anthropological sense of the cultural, biological, and psychological unity of mankind. This idea is expressed a dozen ways throughout the text, buttressed too by scientific evidence.

The two great hopes for the world lie in the tremendous will to peace that now exists and in the use of the knowledge and techniques for the proper control of ourselves that science has discovered. Maybe, while the physical anthropologist continues to search for "the missing link" of evolution, the cultural anthropologist can help show men of good will ways to forge the missing links they want to hold together in strength and decency.

Urbane Comment in Lucid Prose

SHAKESPEARIAN COMEDY AND OTHER STUDIES. By George Gordon. New York: Oxford University Press. 1944. 154 *pp.* $2.50.

Reviewed by MARGARET WEBSTER

THIS "slim volume" by the late Professor George Gordon is entitled, a little misleadingly, "Shakespearian Comedy." Of the dozen lectures and briefer extracts contained in it, four deal with various aspects of the comedies, and another with the Clowns. There is a somewhat pedestrian chapter on "The Tempest," and a more stimulating one on "Othello," a "Note on the World of Lear," and an extremely fascinating paper on "Shakespeare's English."

You would know, I think, without a foreword to tell you so, that all but one of these "essays" were delivered in the form of lectures at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. They are redolent of "dreaming spires," of green lawns and grey cloisters, of old panelling and old port and the Senior Common Room. They are courteous, dignified, just, mildly ironic, of the old school—and not such a bad school either—of urbane comment in smooth and lucid prose. They are chamber music criticism, gravely presented in a cap and gown. The Professor, so his eminent editor Sir Edmund Chambers tells us, was a humorist. The epithet is a little lusty for so reticent a wit. "We still form reading parties which are no more successful than that other Reading Party in 'Love's Labours Lost,' and often enough for the same reason. Every College in this University (Oxford) was originally such an attempt, and the result is now known." (An appreciative chuckle from the caps and gowns.) "It is an amusing, though illogical and perhaps blasphemous game to *plant* mothers in these plays, and guess what happens. . . . The Rosalinds, Portias, and Beatrices, of course, need no mothers, nor do they seem to desire them. Most of them have fathers, who are preferred to mothers by Shakespeare and other dramatists, because, I suppose, they are less in the way. It is one of the advantages of a father from this point of view, that he is out so much." (Respectful laughter from attentive youth.) This wit is not even a rapier; it is a feather duster.

Sometimes, however, the weapon sharpens. There is a succinct little piece, one of the best, on that form of portmanteau criticism which has divided Shakespeare's work into handy pigeonholes or "Periods"—In the Workshop, On the Heights, In the Depths, and the Period of Repose. Against the last-named Professor Gordon protests, "not angrily," he says, "for that itself would be un-Shakespearian," but with something approaching acerbity. "You are to picture a still handsome, if elderly, man, after all these oscillations—these singeings and burnings—writing, with a tired smile upon his lips, and a balance at the bank, somewhere about the years 1610 or 1611, 'A Winter's Tale' and 'The Tempest.'" Shakespeare, he points out, was at this period a man forty-six year of age; he suggests to the undergraduates (of Cambridge this time) that they recall the men of forty-six they know; or "better still, go up to one of them and tell him your idea." See if he appreciates this picture of "amiable senility."

In another piece this punctilious duellist turns upon those assiduous moles of scholarship who are perpetually trying to identify the exact location of Prospero's Island in "The Tempest." He remarks with truth that any such specific localization, whether it be Lampedusa or Cuttyhunk, declares the whole play a failure and misses exactly that impression of magic and dream which the dramatist has tried to make upon us. In more serious vein ("somewhat arid" he himself declares it, and goes uncontradicted) he analyzes and attacks the definitions of comedy and laughter evolved by Meredith and Bergson. He is at pains to give "Shakespeare's answer"; but somehow, perhaps inevitably, comes no nearer the blazing gusto of Shakespeare himself than a dried primrose, pressed between the pages of an old and weighty volume, comes to the living flower.

Encountering the fair sex, the Professor doffs his cap and makes a deep bow, as might be expected. He encourages this writer by demanding that more Shakesperian criticism be written by women—but, naturally, on the

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Women, not, for instance, on Falstaff, whom no woman could possibly be expected to understand. But to the Women they should apply "those powers of analysis peculiar to their sex." In this respect he lauds the four published lectures of the great actress Ellen Terry, who writes of the heroines "as if she had lived and talked with them." Of course, she had; or rather, through her, they themselves had lived.

But this is one of Professor Gordon's very few acknowledgements of the theatre for which these plays, all thirty-seven of them, were alone written. In his description of the Clowns he admits the evolution of "clowning" strictly in terms of its great protagonists, such as Richard Tarleton and Shakespeare's own Will Kempe. He thinks that the Clowns themselves were originally strictly "ad lib" actors, and cites the earlier stage direction "Enter Clown, say something, EXIT." And he writes on them with warmth and understanding—as he does, indeed, of the women of the comedies also, despite his chivalrous assumption of masculine inferiority. But this book is not for the actor, nor for those actively concerned with the rough-and-tumble of the stage. The people of the plays, as he describes them, are curiously not-alive, despite his loving care for them; they wear a shadowy livery; they cannot answer back. By the same token, there is little in this book that fires the mind or shakes it; there is much that is pleasing, even illuminating, in a mild and sunset way.

But if you love the English language, read his final chapter. If you are amused or interested to learn the degree to which Shakespeare is responsible for your everyday speech, remind yourself that he invented—literally invented—such essentials of your conversation as the words "hurry," "disgraceful," "exposure," and "fair play"; that "militarist" was coined fresh from his mind, and disappeared from the language again until 1860. Enjoy this brief and rich analysis of the riotous language-making of the Elizabethans, who begged, borrowed, stole, and created from the whole wealth of the ancient worlds, "and the rich East to boot," who knew few rules and kept still fewer. Mourn, perhaps, the loss of the Elizabethan verb "to prorump." " 'The meeting prorumped': how much bolder and more vivid than 'The meeting broke up in disorder'!" And salute again Shakespeare's genius for word-creativeness on so great a scale that he seemed, as Professor Gordon says, "to be doing the work of a whole people" in heaping together that turbulent and lavish language which is our own tremendous, and horribly neglected, heritage.

Multi-Dimensional Thinking

SCIENCE IN PROGRESS. Fourth Series. Edited by George A. Baitsell. New Haven: Yale University Press. 1945. 304 *pp.* $3.

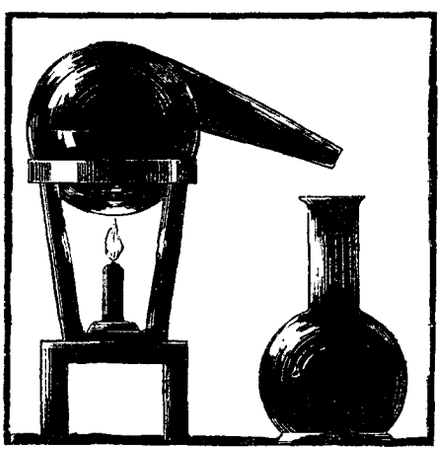
FACT AND FICTION IN MODERN SCIENCE. By Henry V. Gill, S.J. New York: Fordham University Press. 1944. 131 *pp.* $2.50.

Reviewed by HARLOW SHAPLEY

"IT may be true in some mystical sense that God thinks multi-dimensionally, whereas men can only think in linear syllogistic series," writes one of the eminent contributors to this book. Said otherwise, and perhaps more clearly, the world and man and his antics are difficult to explain, almost incomprehensible to those who seriously meditate them, but if we could think and analyze multi-dimensionally, that is, not as now with one weak thought following another and depending on it—the one-track method—but by boiling our coördinated thought processes simultaneously in all directions, the universe would yield to full comprehension, the supernatural would perish, and we would all be gods.

Perhaps even now we are working slowly towards two-dimensional and three-dimensional thinking in some of our modern mathematical theories of the physical universe. Perhaps also in non-mathematical fields, where emotion, intuition, and reasoning are intermingled. It would be of interest to explore the phenomena of inspiration and the occasional flashes of genius, as well as alleged divine revelations, from the standpoint of incipient multi-dimensionality of the evolving human mind. But this reviewer is uncommonly one-tracked, one-directional, at the moment, and must follow through with comments on an extraordinarily attractive volume dealing with Science in Progress.

The prestige of the National Sigma Xi Lectures is such that the top scientists of America participate in the program which each year takes to the various colleges and universities several recognized experts talking and conferring in expertly moderated language about their own expertness in the solution of mystery. This year, for instance, nearly a hundred institutions of higher learning are dividing among themselves five outstanding peripatetic scientists, who are reporting on earthquakes, cancer research, genetical investigations, and the like. To tell of one's own technical contribution, the wise teller surveys also the work of his predecessors, provides a bird's-eye view of his subject. Every two years these National Sigma Xi Lectures are processed by the authors into chapters of a nicely printed and illustrated volume. This one is No. 4, and it reeks with high authority. It attains the height set by its three predecessors.



The late George Birkhoff, one of the world's greatest mathematicians, brings many a charming phrase and many a provocative thought into his chapter that bears the forbidding title of "The Mathematical Nature of Physical Theories." One of his adroit concepts has been quoted at the beginning of this review, and many others could be detached from the closely and elegantly reasoned analysis. The ancient Greeks, for example, conjectured that nature is mathematical, and the scientific developments since then have served to establish this conjecture. But we overlook too often that mathematics is the subjective part of Nature; it is the language of Nature. These two aspects, Mathematics and Nature, "are as intimately related as are the two sides of a single coin."

In spite of its cabalistic shorthand of equations and formulas, mathematics is largely number, counting, sequences, and above all, natural logic. A implies B, and B implies C, therefore A implies C, and to save time and energy we are often willing to forget all about intermediate B. We attain compactness, and approach what the mathematicians call "elegance." This simple and basic concept is illustrated by Birkhoff (slightly helped by the reviewer): a child touches a hot stove (that is process A) and experiences pain and burn (process B). Process C follows promptly (let's say it is an impetuous spanking). The infant mathematician promptly reasons that A implies C, and abstains thereafter from hot stoves to avoid hot spankings, thus perhaps demonstrating that the juvenile logic exceeds the parental.

The Principle of Sufficient Reason, and Birkhoff's feeling that a background of space and time is funda-

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TO THE CLASS OF '45

THIS is a warning against an illusion—the illusion of completion. It is a natural illusion and easy to understand. This very occasion almost bristles with the physical evidence helping to support it. Your caps and gowns, the very word valedictory, your diplomas, the congratulations of your family and friends, the textbooks and notebooks and papers you will put away in your attic perhaps—all this helps to intensify the illusion that you have completed your education, that you have done all that is to be done by way of equipping yourself with whatever knowledge or learning you will need in life. We assure you that it is with the greatest respect to your college and to the faculty that we tell you, sincerely and with the utmost good will, that your education is incomplete.

For the last four years—no, it would be more accurate to say for the last sixteen years—you have taken part in, or have been exposed to, various mental and intellectual exercises designed, for better or worse, to develop your thinking apparatus. We are not saying, mind you, that you have not been equipped for specialized work or professions in the adult world. What we are saying is that the word education is a misnomer if it means learning and nothing more. In terms of your experiences since you were five or six years old, it has meant an attempt by the community-at-large and your family to pry open your mind and give it a chance to grow. Mr. George Bernard Shaw has said that education is only a buck-passing device by parents who couldn't retain their sanity if you stayed around the house. But Mr. Shaw, as usual, may be overstating the case.

The mind is a curious instrument. It is like a muscle that grows soft and flabby without exercise. And the longer it is allowed to remain idle, the more difficult it is to get it back in thinking trim. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, in his charmingly irreverent book of light essays, "The Professor at the Breakfast Table," says that the human mind is like a checking account. So long as you keep putting enough money in the bank, your checkbook is the most magic book in the world. All you have to do is dip your pen in the ink, make a few flourishes, and your check becomes the open sesame to your heart's desires. But just stop making ample deposits, and the magic evaporates with a curt and imperious message from the bank, "No funds." Many persons, Dr. Holmes said, have a corresponding mental experience. They keep drawing on their intellectual reserves, long past the time they have put anything in to draw against. Unfortunately, however, there is no bank to serve notice that they are out of mental funds. So they continue, in their conversation, in their letters, in their everyday activities, to do their mental business even though they are intellectually bankrupt.

Beware of this intellectual bankruptcy. It can happen with the greatest of ease despite four years of what is technically known as higher education. All you have to do is coast for a year or two, allowing your mental assets to dwindle, and you can cancel out a large part of the formal educational transaction you are now concluding. What you put into your mind between the age of twenty-one and thirty-five will determine to a large extent how much meaning you can put into your life and how much meaning you can get out of it. These are the vital years of cerebral growth and retention, assuming, of course, that there has been some activity and development during the previous years.

How is this CRP—Cerebral Refurbishing Program—to be done? The answer is fairly simple. By doing it. By retaining your curiosity about the world; by being interested in and concerned with the phenomena of life and living; by learning how to listen; by being able to integrate new knowledge and new interests with old; by what might be called the intellectual "follow-through" which can pursue ideas beyond their surface state.

That word "ideas" is important. It is to the mind what air, water, sun, and food are to the body. "Ideas," says W. MacNeile Dixon, the English philosopher, in his "The Human Situation," "are the most mysterious things in a mysterious world. . . . They are beyond prediction. They appear to have a life of their own, independent of space and time, and to come and go at their own good pleasure. . . . They are living, powerful entities of some kind, and as infective as fevers. Some, like flowers, are the creatures of an hour; others are of a prodigious vitality and root themselves, like oaks, in the soil of human nature for a thousand years. Ideas, like individuals, live and die. They flourish, according to their nature, in one soil or climate, and droop in another. They are the vegetation of the mental world."

James Russell Lowell went even further then that. He viewed ideas not only as mental offspring, but as the ovarian eggs of the next generation's or century's civilization. "These eggs are not ready to be laid in the form of books as yet," he wrote, "some of them are hardly ready to be put into the form of talk. But as rudimentary ideas or tendencies, there they are and they will go into the making of the future."

And where are such germinal or seminal minds? Lowell answered by suggesting that you follow "the course of opinion on the great subjects of human interest for a few generations or centuries, get its parallax, map out a small arc of its movement, see where it tends, and then see who is in advance of it or even with it; the world calls him hard names, probably; but if you would find the ova of the future, you must look into the folds of his cerebral convolutions."

* * *

The value of your education cannot be measured in terms of the facts and information you have been able to retain. If your education has provided you with nothing except facts, that education has been a failure. More important than your ability to remember facts is your ability to appraise them, to know a fact when you see one, to be able to go to the right places for facts when you need them.

Education—the good education, that is—can help you to move out beyond the narrow and calcifying confines of the ego so that you can identify yourself sympathetically—no, that word is not strong enough—identify yourself *compassionately* with the main stream of humanity. N. C.

This editorial is drawn from a Commencement Address at Marshall College, Huntington, West Virginia.

After Loss

By Ruth Lambert Jones

OF such confusion is the heart
It does not know how sore it grieves,
Nor why it lives a thing apart,
Nor yet what comfort it receives.

It only knows it would be numb;
Oblivion is all it craves,
No unavailing rule of thumb
Against the onslaught of the waves.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Air Corps vs. Ground Forces

SIR: After reading T/Sgt L. B. Meyer's letter on Life-at-the-Front, I disagree with his comment: ". . . And when you go to find out what war is, don't go to the Air Corps. . . ." His is a typical reaction of the Ground Forces, and a self-demonstration of his point that war doesn't mature him. One would gather from his: "They fly a mission and go back to England or Eastern France to a warm room, a movie, and a bed," that the Air Corps was an Old Tie Hunt Club where once a week it was "Yoiks! Tally-ho for a bit of a sortie . . . pip-pip Old Boy and home for a noggin of ale!" Globally, the truth is that the Air Corps is more of an immediate gamble than Meyer's lot on the ground. It is a case of putting all of one's chips on one turn of a wheel. Granted, it is a different kind of war, but, at best, the Air Corps is no picnic. When the tumult and the shouting dies, and casualty figures for all branches of service are released, Meyer will find that war is no respecter of wings.

As for war maturing men, Professor Carmen is correct. It certainly does. Many a youngster has grown up almost over night in the Air Corps, especially when he found himself piloting a B-29, which is no mean lot of responsibility. Many a man has found a capacity for leadership, and has been amazed to discover aptitudes and skills he didn't know he possessed.

Shuttling all over the United States and the rest of our crowded planet, is maturing. This background should prove excellent material for reflection later when all impressions can be drawn through the alembic of thought. Army regimentation, with its necessary system of rank, stymies expression, and compels men to do intrinsic thinking on problems that are analogous to the democratic ken. Oftimes full verbal expression would bring censure or worse.

After surviving the rigors of war, the indignities, the submerging of personality, the "sweating out" periods, many of us are surveying the rest of our lives with a hard, realistic eye. This outlook, I believe, is mature, and represents more men than Meyer has observed. It appears the Sergeant has been contemplating his own navel too long.

S/SGT. JOHN A. OSBORNE.

Shelley's "Ode to the Cigar"?

SIR: 'Twas many and many a year ago, I had a literary beau—(rhyme not intentional) who was always quoting poetry to me. Once while he was smoking a cigar, I remarked upon the delightful fragrance, and he launched forth with the following:

My dear old friend, in lazy way
I've watched your varying smoke-wreathes play;
I've touched your lips in fond caress;
I've smoothed the wrinkles of your dress.

Half jestingly I lay you down,
Clothed in your smoldering dress of brown,
And sadly ponder as you burn
For me, within your funeral urn.

For friendship's noblest lot you've known,
You gave your life to cheer my own.

"Shelley's 'Ode to the Cigar,'" he informed me. Since that dreamy day of some twenty-five years ago, I have searched diligently through Shelley's works to find the ode, but without success. Nor can I find it anywhere else. If anybody can trail down this bit of lilting fragrance that has drifted across my olfactory department for a quarter of a century, I shall be everlastingly grateful.

GENE BOARDMAN HOOVER.
Kansas City, Missouri.

"Please have more spaghetti, Mr. . . . oh! oh!"

"Can Representative Government Do the Job?"

SIR: I hope you will not be content to end the discussion of Mr. Finletter's book, "Can Representative Government do the Job?" with the review by Mr. Alfred McClung Lee in your issue of April 21.

In these days when it has often seemed as if we had to choose between democratic inefficiency and ever larger delegation of power to the executive, it is most encouraging to think that we may best attain national efficiency by increasing, rather than lessening, the control of the people over their government, through their representatives in Congress. Mr. Finletter seems to have established a strong *prima facie* case for his scheme, and I have not been able to find that Mr. Lee's opinion to the contrary is supported by any substantial argument. We can hardly consider pertinent the reference to Mr. Finletter's part-time lectureship in a law school on time taken from a New York law practice, or his patriotic war-time service of three years in the State Department as if these experiences disqualified him for the purposes of a discussion of a reform of our constitutional procedures, any more than we should disparage Mr. Lee's contribution because of his academic background and his occasional governmental connections.

It would, however, be extremely interesting to have Mr. Finletter's proposals discussed objectively by one or more of the older members of Congress and by a real bureaucrat, experienced in dealing with Congress and its committees. From such a discussion very pertinent facts and arguments for and against the plan might emerge. Surely the great importance of the subject would justify such an examination of the author's thesis.

ROGER S. GREENE.
Worcester, Mass.

Anent W. R. B.'s "Anent"

SIR:
Anent the treatment of "anent"
We're placed in a predicament.
Was R. D. Miller sad to see
The egg in "the Nest" of Wm. R. B.?

(See *SRL*, Feb. 1, pp. 18 and 29.)

PAULINE M. SPITZ.
Bethany College,
Mankato, Minnesota.

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TRADE Winds

AS A GENERAL principle, I think ninety per cent of the book world would cheerfully support a constitutional amendment prescribing death in a vat of burning oil for all organizers of testimonial dinners, and an even more lingering torture for speakers at same who exceed two minutes at the microphone. It isn't every day, however, that a man rounds out fifty full years of consistent and unselfish service to the cause of American literature, and there must have been eight hundred people in the throng that turned out to do Fred Melcher homage on May twenty-first.

"I didn't know this many people in the book business would attend a dinner for anything in the world," marvelled one publisher. "I didn't know this many people in the book business had ten dollars," amended another. For their ten smackers the guests were treated to a typical wartime banquet, which, even at present prices, must have left the hotel about $9.60 a person for overhead. The menu promised guinea hen, and the noted wine-fancier, Alfred A. Knopf, spent many minutes concentrating on the best burgundy for the occasion. When, instead of guinea hen, the main course turned out to be something that tasted like a cross between codfish and three-day-old poached eggs, Mr. Knopf's indignation did much to make the other guests' gastric juices flow more smoothly. Nobody was there to eat, anyhow—which was just as well—and somebody discovered a hamburger stand just a block from the banquet hall.

Fred Melcher, as every *SRL* reader must know, is the genial, diplomatic, and imperturbable head of *Publishers' Weekly*. His sound counsel has helped guide the industry through many a minor crisis. The dinner in his honor scarcely digested, he rolled up his sleeves to help face a new emergency in Washington. A hastily conceived and rankly discriminatory bill, designed to jack the postage rate on books to a ruinous level, was thrown suddenly, and almost surreptitiously, into the hopper. A committee composed of Malcolm Johnson, Douglas Black, George Brett, Curtis McGraw, and Meredith Wood, rushed to the capital and managed to avert action until a new hearing is held on June twelfth. Melcher is ready to see to it that before a vote is taken, the solons will at least hear the book trade's side of the argument. . . .

LITERARY HIGH JINKS were in order again at a cocktail party in the Harry Schermans's commodious duplex apartment, where the features were Somerset Maugham, the lovely Maureen Daly of Chicago, and the popular Joe Jackson of San Francisco, all of whom sampled the hot-cross puns of Ben Huebsch and pronounced them appalling. (Choicer specimen: My secretary is in love with fourteen soldiers but she says it's platoonic.) . . . Mr. Maugham, in reminiscent mood, told of his elation when Sir Edmund Gosse, dean of English critics, wrote an enthusiastic review of Maugham's first novel, "Liza of Lambeth," in 1897. Until he died in 1928, however, Sir Edmund never saw Maugham without patting him on the shoulder and murmuring, "Capital piece of work, that 'Liza of Lambeth.' How smart you were never to write anything else!" . . . In the South last winter, Maugham stopped at a country inn where the proprietor rushed to greet him. "We've been waiting for you, Mr. Maugham," he cried. "Everybody here knows you! And to make you feel perfectly at home, all the young girls are wearing little green hats!" . . . It was at the Schermans, too, that Charles Scribner and Max Schuster lifted elbows together. "Don't you think we know each other well enough to use first names?" asked Schuster. "I do" agreed Scribner. Schuster extended his hand. "Hello, Charlie," he said. "Hello, Simon," answered Scribner. . . .

A DISGUSTED correspondent of the *London Daily Mail*, Lane Norcott, assigned to interviewing captured specimens of the German General Staff, wired this story to his paper:

It can now be revealed that the farther Allied troops go into Germany, the clearer it becomes that the German people have always disliked the Nazi regime and hated war. On their own admission—and who can doubt it?—they are the most fervent peace-lovers on earth, and Hitler has never been anything but extremely abhorrent to them. Who, then, is responsible for this unwanted war? It was a small, bespectacled little kraut named Hans Puffler, of Bad-Muckinstein.

In 1938 Hans Puffler, secretly and unknown to the German people, elected Hitler to office. He did this by disguising himself and running in and out of a polling booth 13,400,000 times. It was Hans Puffler, alone, who shouted all those enthusiastic "Sieg heils" whenever his beloved Fuehrer paused for breath. Every one of those brown-shirted sub-men who used to goose-step down the Unter den Linden was Hans Puffler. He did it entirely with the aid of mirrors.

It was Hans Puffler who organized the concentration camps, who invented the flying bomb and rocket, who committed countless atrocities single-handed, who stole art treasures, who personally invaded Poland and started the war.

Do not let us blame the German people for the work of one man.

Of 66,000,000 Germans it will soon be found that 65,999,999 were absolutely guiltless.

Hans Puffler alone among a docile, home-loving gentle people is the real war criminal, and in our opinion he should be slightly punished. . . .

"This hat does something for me but I don't know just what."

VERNON POPE and John Hackett are the new editors of *Pageant*. Both made names for themselves on *Look*. . . . Alice Dixon Bond, the Hub's Number One Hostess, is finishing her history of the famous Boston Common. Then comes her annual safari to bag big game for the *Herald* Book Fair . . . Potent candidates for 1946 best-seller lists: new as yet unnamed tomes by Hemingway and Faulkner; "High Barabee," a novel of San Francisco by Nordhoff and Hall; "The Streets of Little Promise," by Betty Smith; "The City in the Down," by Hervey Allen. . . . A. P. Tedesco, noted American book designer, has resigned from Doubleday, Doran to assume the post of Art Director for Grosset and Dunlap. . . . Ange Fagnano is a new star in the S. and S. sales firmament. . . . A Bobbs-Merrill editor reports a sign in an Indianapolis butcher shop that reads: "Mary had a little lamb; wish we had, too!" . . . Whittlesey House announces a biography of President Truman, also a book about Broadway, from the early Dutch days to the present. . . . Minna Curtis is editing Marcel Proust's letters for publication by Random House. . . . Lloyd Lewis's coming book on Ulysses S. Grant has been bagged by Little, Brown. . . . The entire July 9 issue of the *SRL* will be turned out by the editors of *Yank*. Sergeant-Edi-

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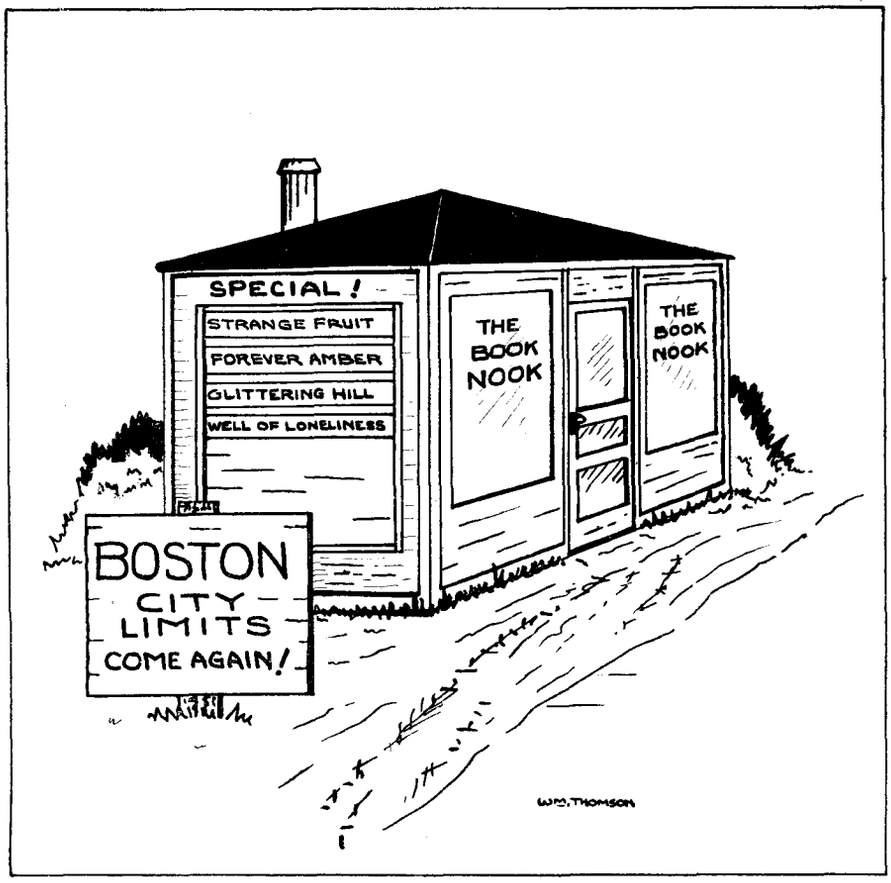


tor Joe McCarthy will write the Trade Winds column that week. . . .

YOU NEVER CAN TELL what's going to pop up next in Brooklyn. The latest thing from over the Bridge is the Dime Novel Club, an enterprise fostered by Charles Bragin, of 1525 West 12th Street, Brooklyn 4, reputedly the possessor of the nation's most formidable collection of dime novels. ("The Library of Congress has only 2,500," says Bragin. "I have 20,000.") Members of Bragin's club will receive exact facsimiles of rare dime novels, and will be expected to remit one dollar for every one they keep. The first facsimile is now ready: Volume One, Number One of Beadle's Library: "Deadwood Dick, or the Black Rider of the Black Hills." Bragin's advisory board includes Burton Rascoe, Ellery Queen, Bill Benét, Ward Morehouse, Bob Moses, and Vincent Starrett. . . . Now somebody should revive the Rover Boys—Tom, Dick, and Fun-loving Sam, who, with the aid of Songbird Powell, foiled Dan and Arnold Baxter all the way from the African jungles to the Great Lakes. . . .

FOR *JUDGE*, the comic magazine that has carried on without interruption since 1881, and that doesn't get the public attention it deserves, Philip Lazarus wrote a little poem called "Happy Book-Ending" that is reprinted here by permission:

Wistful, lonesome book-end dogs,
  Sharing life together,
Separated by a pair
  Of Classics bound in leather.

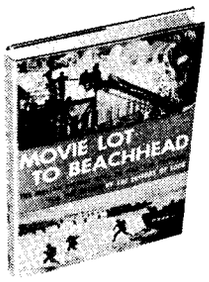
Near, and yet so far away,
  Close, and yet so parted;
Straining at the leash of Life,
  Sad and brokenhearted.

Don't you whimper, you shall have
  Sweet surcease from sorrow;
Dinner guests who borrow books
  Are dining on the morrow. . . .

SULTRY BREEZES of early summer have failed to dull the giant intellects or curtail the feverish activities of the town's inspired creators. Bernie Hart, for instance, is head-over-heels in a peculiarly timely project: a meaty volume called "Ruggles of Red Point," in twenty chopters. Bernie envisages publication by E. P. Mutton, followed by a stage version at Cornegie Hall, produced by Oscar Sirloin, with music by Shaslikovitch. . . . B. Dynamic Zevin, meanwhile, is promoting the omnibus idea of the month: a 2-in-1 volume to contain "Forever Amber" and De Kruif's "The Male Hormone." . . . And "Buck" Crouse is slaving over a story that involves the appearance of Gloria De Haven in a drama scheduled for Broadway unveiling on a Sunday evening. While the star is en route to the theatre, however, the subway system breaks down, stranding her three miles north of Times Square, and necessitating a postponement of the premiere to the following evening. The name of this poignant tale, of course, is "Sick Transit Gloria Monday."

BENNETT CERF.

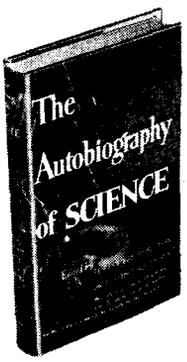
"From where I sit"



Newsreels, glamour girls riding in unheated transports, training films on how to kill a man, documentary films to show the rest of the world how Democracy works, camp-shows for dusty lonely men, feature pictures—Hollywood has gone from **Movie Lot to Beachhead.** I spent some time engrossed in this pictorial record. The photographs are remarkable, and I think I'll keep the book for reference. We're already seeing a new and better Hollywood and **Movie Lot to Beachhead** forecasts what sort of world we're going to live in from now on.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The Autobiography of Science (not to be confused with the *Science Yearbook of 1945* which I recommended a few columns back) should amply reward any inquisitive lay reader, because as its editors say, "there are six ways to read this book; as a story book, a history book, a text book, a reference book, a source book, or a chronicle." Incidentally, the editors, FOREST RAY MOULTON and JUSTUS J. SCHIFFERES, have literary and scientific records too long to recite here, but you can find it all on the jacket flap of the book.



How did the Egyptians set a broken nose? How could Hippocrates tell when a man was about to die? Where did money originate? What did the Greeks know about acoustics? Did Leonardo da Vinci invent the airplane? What do contemporary ballisticians owe to Galileo? Who discovered electricity three hunhundred years before Franklin? What is a species? How does digestion work, without benefit of advertising? What does Huxley find so fascinating in a piece of chalk? When was ether first used as anesthetic? What is an emotion? These are but a handful of the intriguing questions which the great men of science answer in their own words.

paul

DOUBLEDAY, DORAN

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Seeing Things

TIME TOO SWIFT

ALTHOUGH my wife forgot to save *The Times* that day, and I wish I had them both, I am grateful to have the full copy of the *Herald Tribune* which is spread before me. Tattered though it already is, and yellowing, I shall cherish it—always.

It bears a date none of us is soon apt to forget. The big headlines read INVASION ON, ALLIES LAND IN FRANCE AS PLANES AND SHIPS BLAST COAST; MONTGOMERY LEADS THE ADVANCE.

I have no way of knowing whether you share my somewhat addlepated fondness for old newspapers; especially for newspapers which record those days that count. So far as anything can hope to, they halt for a few seconds the fast-ticking clock.

They put the fixative of print on time *as it was;* on time when, in its headlong race, the instant—global, national, local, personal—was just before us. Like the days they report, these crisping newspapers are condemned to pass away. Yet, fragile as they are, they embalm the runaway moment, if only by outlasting it.

There had been, there have been, there will be, other D-days—costly, fateful, memorable—in this war. But that June dawn, which found the Channel clotted with Allied ships converging on the Bay of the Seine, was the climax of them all.

Had it failed, the previous decisive battles in the air over Britain, at el Alamein, in North Africa, Sicily, and Italy, and before Stalingrad and Leningrad might have been robbed of their decision. When, by the grace of God, the wisdom of the Brass Hats, and the efforts of countless Little Men, it did succeed, the end in Europe was already inevitable. It was hastened even in the Pacific.

This no doubt is why this particular day is singled out, in the world's imagination and memory, to be known as D-day, just as if it had been the only one. No date on any calendar has ever been ringed with more hopes or history than it was.

It is hard to believe that already this day has reached the anniversary stage. Its excitements and apprehensions are still heavily upon us. We all remember where we were on that day, and what we did. And much of how we felt. And a little of what we said or heard.

There are days that have staying power. They outlast their midnights. They survive the years which included them. They remain illuminated in the mind so long as those whose living has been lighted by them enjoy the light of day. December 7, 1941, was one of these ineradicable days. That sixth of June another.

Although none of us owns D-day, each of us is owned by it in a different way. Its name leaps out from the printed page for us, as our own names do from the telephone book. I confess I found my breathing shortened when this March I read Thomas L. Stokes's story about the quiet existing on those beaches down which, when they were full of noise, carnage, and doubt, Ernie Pyle had strolled. Or when, two weeks back, I came across Drew Middleton's eloquent description of that hill-top cemetery, now neat and marked, which I happened to see on about D plus 4 when the bodies of our young dead still rested on the ground and their graves were being dug.

I was equally excited when in "Wars I Have Seen" I found Gertrude Stein suddenly noting, from within a French village occupied by the Germans, "Today we heard Eisenhower tell us he was here. They were here. And just yesterday a man sold us ten packages of Camel cigarettes. Glory be. And we are singing hallelujah and feeling very nicely." Or when from Moscow W. L. White reported, "All the Russians are congratulating any American friend they can find on the opening of the Normandy front—telephoning each other trying to find vodka to drink toasts."

Arrival on D-day. American assault troops visit France on June 6, 1944.

We who at the time happened to be in the Channel wore the blinders of special interest. When we were not thinking of home and of our chances both of victory and survival, I am afraid we thought chiefly of those Normandy beaches, then Nazi-held. With the world we knew the importance of our expedition. Yet, forgivably, ours was a concentrated interest.

This is another reason for the fascination those pages of the *Herald Tribune* hold for me. The world here and the world there were bound to be different. For example, Rome had fallen two days before. I, for one, had forgotten the events were so closely spaced. I don't think we knew either that on this same sixth of June it was announced that King Victor Emmanuel had signed over his royal powers to Crown Prince Umberto as Lieutenant General of the Realm. Or that, from the central balcony of St. Peter's, to a vast crowd below, Pope Pius XII had given thanks for Rome's miraculous escape.

Certainly we were not aware that in London the president of the Vegetarian Society had released a story to the effect that Hitler, who has lost everything since, had then lost his standing as a vegetarian because, for some time, he had been living on liver extract. We were equally unaware that in Portchester, New York, the family of Sergeant John A. Vita, twenty-eight-year-old Signal Corps photographer, was celebrating. The reason? Because Vita had lived up to the vow taken before going overseas. To cheering Romans he had made a speech from the very balcony of the Palazzo Venezia from which Mussolini had been wont to bellow.

We were ignorant of the fact that the Nazis were reported to be tightening their penal code as the invasion neared—an act which must have required considerable ingenuity. Or that Walter Lippmann, a little prematurely, was discussing what we should do to *Germany* when we occupied it.

We did not realize how wide was the spread here both of the biographies and of photographs of the men who commanded the Allied sea, air, and ground forces in the invasion. Or that prayers were issued for Invasion Day—prayers from Bishop Tucker, Bishop Manning, the Rev. Dr. Sizoo, the Association of Reform Rabbis, and the Archbishop of Canterbury; prayers asking "the Almighty and most merciful God, Father of all mankind, lover of every life," to "hear, we beseech Thee,

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THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTIONS

A New Musical Play
CAROUSEL
Music by RICHARD RODGERS
Book & Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, 2d
Directed by ROUBEN MAMOULIAN
Dances by AGNES de MILLE
with John Raitt, Jan Clayton, Jean Darling, Eric Mattson, Christine Johnson, Jean Casto
MAJESTIC W. 44th St. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

Tallulah
BANKHEAD
in PHILIP BARRY'S
FOOLISH NOTION
HENRY HULL • DONALD COOK
Directed by JOHN C. WILSON
Martin Beck Thea. W. 45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

The Musical Hit
OKLAHOMA!
Based on Lynn Riggs' "Green Grow the Lilacs"
Music by Richard Rodgers — Book & Lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein 2nd — Directed by Rouben Mamoulian—Dances by Agnes de Mille
Harry Stockwell • Joseph Buloff • Evelyn Wyckoff • Ruth Weston
St. James Thea. W. 44. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

THE NATIONAL COMPANY
OKLAHOMA
NOW—Forrest Theatre, Philadelphia

NEW YORK — Morosco Theatre
ELLIOTT NUGENT • BETTY FIELD • AUDREY CHRISTIE
ALFRED de LIAGRE, Jr., presents
the Voice of the Turtle
by JOHN VAN DRUTEN
K. T. STEVENS • HUGH MARLOWE • BETTY LAWFORD
CHICAGO — Selwyn Theatre

Have YOU seen them in
LIFE WITH FATHER?
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way at 40th St.

Richard Rodgers & Oscar Hammerstein 2d present
MADY CHRISTIANS • OSCAR HOMOLKA
in JOHN van DRUTEN'S
I REMEMBER MAMA
from Kathryn Forbes' 'Mama's Bank Account'
with JOAN TETZEL
MUSIC BOX, W. 45th St. • Matinees Thurs. & Sat.

the cry of Thy children in this dark hour of conflict and danger. . . . May Thy comfort be sufficient for all who suffer pain or who wait in the agony of uncertainty."

This agony we knew there no less than it was known here. And everywhere. It was perhaps best reflected by a correspondent who was with us. With a certainty denied to most prophets, he filed a dsipatch saying, "This expedition will either be a great success, a great failure, or something in between."

Our chief contact with the outside world—at least on the *Augusta*—was a piece of news which caused us both concern and resentment. At almost the last moment we learned our undertaking had been threatened, and we endangered, by a premature report of the Allied landing. I have in mind that line flashed supposedly by a teletypist who, instead of practising on her machine with such an innocuous bromide as, "Now is the time for all good men, etc.", had strummed a message to America saying, "Eisenhower's forces land in France."

All of us who were there, I feel confident, will carry with us to our graves, as part of the cargo of our living, certain impressions of D-day and the night which preceded it. The battleship greyness of England's skies and waters before we at last raised anchor after a nerve-racking postponement. The excitements of moving inexorably into the unknown a short night's distance away. The length and brevity of that night.

The smell and taste of the bitter, black Navy coffee we kept gulping. The cold, fresh wind in our faces. The ripple of the water against what seemed, whenever we went below, to be the ship's thin shell. The splotched darkness of the skies with a moon struggling to get through. The first lifting of the dawn. The initial sight of a France beckoning, yet strangely alien since the Germans were there.

The sudden awareness, as the beaches became visible, of being surrounded by ships almost as numerous as the waves in the Bay of the Seine. The incessant movement of little boats in the nearby waters. The expressions of the soldiers in them. The interminable waiting for 5:40 to come, when H-hour was scheduled. The deep-throated blasting by the big guns. The thunder of salvo after salvo for the next forty minutes. The roar of explosions on the beaches. The sight of puffs of smoke rising like mist from them. The answering grumble, angry and menacing, of the enemy's guns.

The horror of the landings to the men who made them. The first cheering awareness that the Luftwaffe had not come up. The relief and joy which

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THE WAY AHEAD
A TWO CITIES FILM — Released by 20th Century-Fox
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BUY WAR BONDS

were ours when we knew that the expedition was succeeding. The exhilarating sense of being a part, however small, of an event which dared to wrestle with history. The faces of the friends standing next to us. The gratitude for the morning coffee—yes, even for K-rations. The irritation we felt on the larger ships, as the day progressed, at being isolated from the inch-by-inch struggles waged everywhere on the beaches. The no less strange boredom which for us followed this long excitement as its wake.

All of these are memories written indelibly on the hearts, minds, and nerves of those who were there. Yet vivid as these remain, even they have blurred. Already they lead a double life. They have become time's victims. They seem both immediate and remote—a dream and a reality. The details which filled each rubber minute, the precise sequence of events—these have vanished. At least in my own memory they have become so smudged within one short year that, though I wrote a book about them, I find I must reread its chapters to recall them.

Perhaps this is as it should be. The past is not a healthy dwelling place for men. The point of great events is not what they were but where they lead. This D-day has led us forward so swiftly and so far that even now, as we read our morning papers, looking for what is no longer there, we find it impossible to comprehend the distance it has carried us.

JOHN MASON BROWN.

Thoughts on a Variety of Subjects

A UNIVERSITY IS A PLACE . . . A SPIRIT; Addresses and Articles. By Frank LeRond McVey. Lexington, Kentucky: University of Kentucky Press. 1945. 443 *pp.* $3.50.

Reviewed by WILLIAM S. LYNCH

IT was John Henry Newman who said somewhere that education is a high word. In this volume of addresses and articles by the president emeritus of the University of Kentucky, the reader will find a similar value placed upon the process. Dr. McVey guided the destinies of his university from 1917-1940, a period of almost a quarter of a century during which American higher education passed through some of its most dramatic stages of growth. Now at a time when the University of Kentucky is celebrating its seventy-fifth anniversary, it is nice tribute both to the institution and to President McVey that a collection of his papers has been published by the press of the University.

In the nature of things a college president is expected to express himself on a wide variety of topics. Mr. McVey was no exception to the rule. As professional economist, university administrator, amateur painter, and distinguished citizen of the state of Kentucky, he has pondered over and spoken or written on subjects ranging from "The Art Spirit in Life" to the "University as a Social Agency." He has philosophized about the nature of education and faced the practical problem of the duties of the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds. He has battled in state legislature against ridiculous bills forbidding the teaching of evolution, he has explained the need for roads. In effect, he has been engaged in a most amazing array of activities, an array stimulating in its demonstration of variety of interest and impressive in its uniformly high eloquence.

The appeal of this book will be primarily to the men and women of Kentucky, to the students and alumni of the university, to the men and women of the state. Others interested in matters related to land-grant colleges and to general educational philosophy and administration, will find it relevant and of value. For Dr. McVey is a firm believer in many-sided education and in the responsibility of the school to the community. His interests and expression are token of a fresh and stimulating institution and of an able and substantial college head.

FRASER YOUNG'S LITERARY CRYPT: No. 103

A cryptogram is writing in cipher. Every letter is part of a code that remains constant throughout the puzzle. Answer to No. 103 *will be found in the next issue.*

CAF BDGKEHXKLM DW KP FPXSNACFPFO VDGSFCM SV TASXDVDTASGKX, CAKC DW K AKXW — GSBSXSJFO TFDTXF SV TDFCSGKX.

C. E. YKGKHXFM

Answer to Literary Crypt No. 102

TO MY BEST KNOWLEDGE, THE ONLY NOUNS USING RRH IN ONE SYLLABLE ARE CATARRH AND MYRRH.

—CONTRIBUTED BY ELLEN JANE PORTER

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by the author of
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The City of Trembling Leaves

by

WALTER VAN TILBURG CLARK

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N. Y. HERALD TRIBUNE BOOK REVIEW: "Possesses a magic all its own. Mr. Clark has succeeded in evoking delicately and tenderly that season of commingled hope and despair, ecstasy and misery, that each of us recalls as his own youth." *690 PAGES, $3.00*

A RANDOM HOUSE BOOK

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What the University Presses Are Publishing

HEREWITH is an alphabetic index to five hundred and eleven University Press authors and their publications of the last twelve months, and also to thirty-five University Presses. Here, in all their variety, is a year's output of those things called university press books; and here, too, are the organizations that did them. This arrangement should serve two purposes: first, it will be of practical value to librarians, bibliographers, and book sellers; second, it will enable all interested others to obtain a quick and easy perspective of the quantity and kind of books academics write and academic publishers issue.

ABBOTT, WILBUR CORTEZ. "The Writings and Speeches of Oliver Cromwell, Volume III." 1945. $5.00. (Harvard)
ABRAMSEN, DAVID. "Crime and the Human Mind." 1944. $3.00 (Columbia)
ACKERKNECHT, ERWIN H. "Malaria in the Upper Mississippi Valley, 1760-1900," Supplement to the Bulletin of the History of Medicine, No. 4. 1945. $2.00; to subscribers to the Bulletin, $1.75. (Johns Hopkins)
ADAIR, JOHN. "The Navajo and Pueblo Silversmiths." 1944. $4.00. (Oklahoma)
ADAMS, RAMON F. "Western Words: A Dictionary of the Range, Cow Camp, and Trail." 1944. $3.00. (Oklahoma)
ADDAMS, JANE. "Peace and Bread in Time of War." 1945. $2.00. (Columbia; King's Crown Press)
AGARD, FREDERICK B. WILLIS, JR., R.S., and LOBO, HELIO. "Brazilian Portuguese from Thought to Word." 1944. $3.00. (Princeton)
ALTROCCHI, RUDOLPH. "Sleuthing in the Stacks." 1944. $3.50. (Harvard)
AMER, SR. JOSEPH MARIE. "Influence of the Diet of Blattidae on Some of Their Intestinal Protozoa." 1944. $1.25. (Catholic University of America Press)
ANDERSON, HAROLD H., and HELEN M. BREWER. "Studies of Teachers' Classroom Personalities. I Dominative and Socially Integrative Behavior of Kindergarten Teachers." 1945. Paper, $2.00. (Stanford)
APEL, WILLI. "Harvard Dictionary of Music." 1944. $6.00. (Harvard)
ARTIN, E., NESBITT, C. J., and THRALL, R. M. "Rings with Minimum Condition." 1944. $1.50. (Michigan)
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"The Authorization Attempt to Capture Education." 1945. $2.00. (Columbia; King's Crown Press)
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BAIN, JOE S. "The Economics of the Pacific Coast Petroleum Industry. Pt. II; Price Behavior and Competition." 1945. (California)
BAITSELL, GEORGE A. (Editor). "Science in Progress. Fourth Series." 1945. $3.00. (Yale)
BAKSHY, ALEXANDER, in collaboration with PAUL S. NATHAN (Translators). "Seven Plays of Maxim Gorky." 1945. $3.75. (Yale)
BALL, M. MARGARET. "The Problem of Inter-American Organization." 1944. $2.00. (Stanford)
BASCH, ANTONIN. "A Price for Peace." 1945. $2.50. (Columbia)
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BEALS, RALPH L. "Archaeological Studies in Northeast Arizona." (Publ. Am. Arch. and Ethn. Vol. 44; I.) 1945. $5.00; $4.00. (California)
BECK, HENRY CHARLTON. "Jersey Genesis." 1945. $3.50. (Rutgers)
BECKMAN, F. W., and BLAIR CONVERSE. "A Deskbook of Style." 7th ed. 1944. $.50. (Collegiate)
BERGMANN, LEOLA NELSON. "Music Master of the Middle West." 1944. $2.50. (Minnesota)
BELLOC, HILAIRE. "The Crisis of Civilization." Second Printing. 1944. (Fordham)
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BENNETT, JOSEPH D. "Baudelaire: A Criticism." 1944. $2.00. (Princeton)
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BENTHAM, JEREMY. (Everett Charles Warren, Editor). "The Limits of Jurisprudence Defined." 1945. $4.50. (Columbia)
BENTLEY, GERALD EADES. "Shakespeare and Jonson: Their Reputations in the Seventeenth Century Compared." 1945. 2 vol. set, $7.50; Vol. I, $2.50; Vol. II, $6.00. (Chicago)
BERNSTEIN, HARRY. "Origins of Inter-American Interest, 1700-1812." Beveridge Memorial Fund, American Historical Assn. 1945. $2.00. (Pennsylvania)
BETKE, SR. M. ANGELA. "Defective Moral Reasoning in Delinquency." 1944. $1.00. (Catholic University of America Press)
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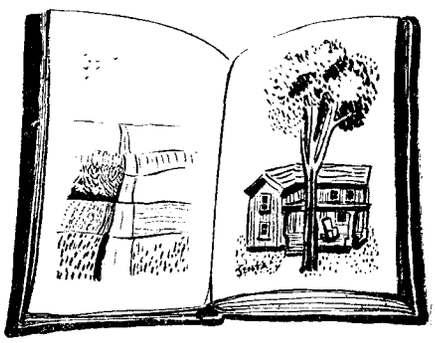

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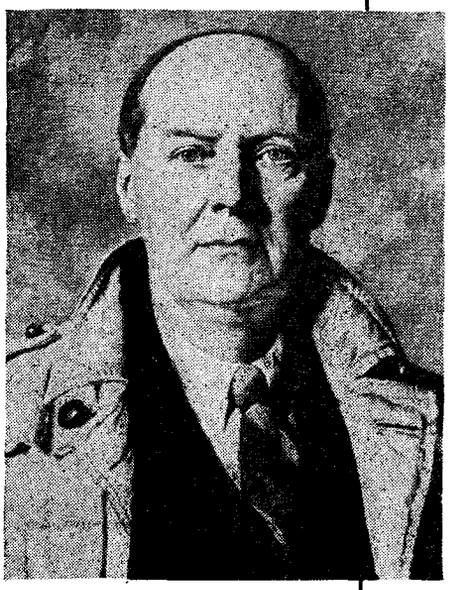

Born in 1883 in Newfoundland, E. J. Pratt was educated in Victoria College, University of Toronto, where since 1920 he has been Professor of English. In addition to publishing a considerable list of books, he was editor of the *Canadian Poetry Magazine* from 1936 to 1943.

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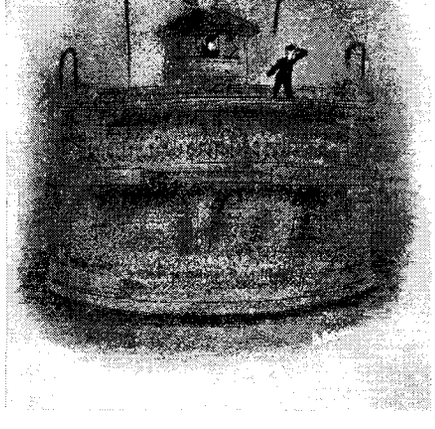

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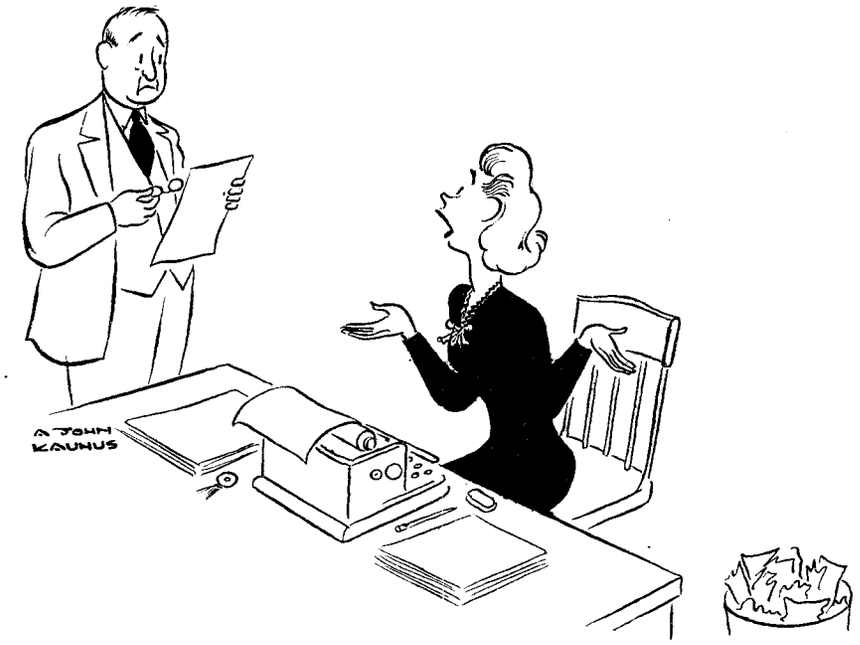

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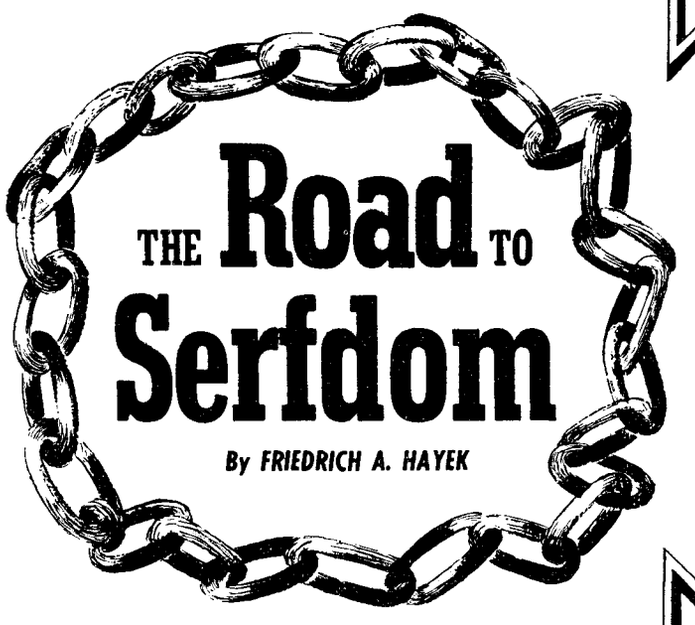

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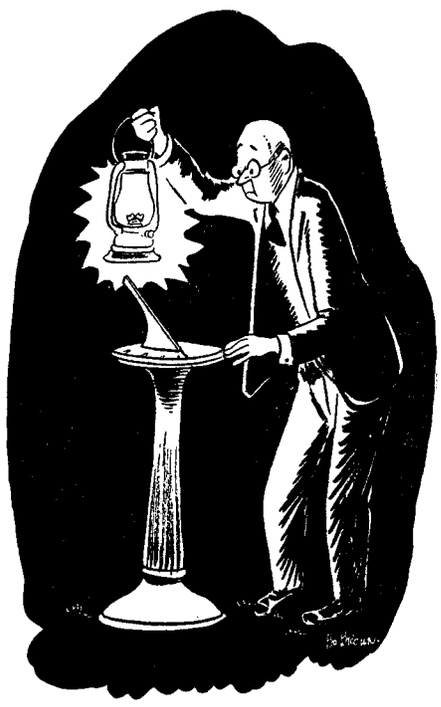

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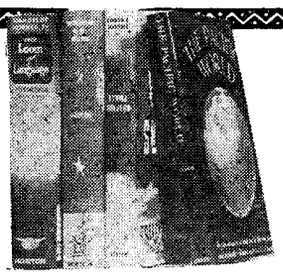

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	Fiction Vote	Biography Vote	History Vote	Poetry Vote
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STANLEY K. ANDERSON, *The Cleveland Press*		[illegible]amy	No Vote	My Country
★ DAVID APPEL, *Chicago Daily News*	Freedom [illegible]		Lee's Lieutenants	My Country
★ CLYDE BECK, *The Detroit News*	Final Score		[illegible]enants	The Sound I Listened For
CLIP BOUTELL, *New York Post and Syndicate*	Boston Adventure	Yankee from [illegible]		No Vote
★ HELEN BOWER, *Detroit Free Press*	A Bell for Adano	Yankee from Olympus		[illegible]zarus
★ MARSHALL BRAGDON, *Springfield Republican*	A Bell for Adano	Yankee from Olympus	Basic History of [illegible] States	
★ FANNY BUTCHER, *Chicago Tribune*	Valley of the Sky	Yankee from Olympus	Lee's Lieutenants	V[illegible]
MARJORY STONEMAN DOUGLAS, *The Miami Herald*	Boston Adventure	Yankee from Olympus	Lee's Lieutenants	No Vote
MARY STAHLMAN DOUGLAS, *Nashville Banner*	A Bell for Adano	Yank[illegible]om Olympus	Basic History [illegible] [illegible]ited States	My Country
PAUL FLOWERS, *Memphis Commercial Appeal*	Night Unto Night	Yankee from Ol[illegible]		[illegible]y Country
ROBERT O. FOOTE, *Pasadena Star-News*	Strange [illegible]dit	Yankee [illegible]		[illegible]ntry
ROBERT VAN GELDER, *N. Y. Times Book Review*	A [illegible] for Adano			
MARION GREEN, *Louisville Times*	[illegible]story of Rome Hanks			
★ HARRY HANSEN, *N. Y. World-Telegram*	A Bell for Adano			
H. H. HARTLEY, *Toledo Times*	No Vote			
★ VICTOR P. HASS, *Omaha World-Herald*	Young [illegible]un			
MAX HERZBERG, *Newark Evening News*	Strange Fruit			
WILLIAM M. INGE, *St. Louis Star-Times*	Boston Adventure			[illegible]ems
KENNETH C. KAUF[illegible]AN, *The Daily Oklahoman*	Strange Fruit			
★ CHARLES LEE, *Philadelphia Record Reader's Scope*	History of Rome Hanks	Yan[illegible]		[illegible]Country
JAY LEWIS, *[illegible]h Ledger-Dispatch*	Elegant Journey	No[illegible]		No Vote
HELEN McAF[illegible], *The Yale Review*	The Leaning Tower	No Vote	[illegible]ems	Nevertheless
★ JOHN H. McGINNIS AND LON TINKLE, *Dallas News*	Boston Adventure	Persons and Places	The World of Washington Irving	No Vote
★ STERLING NORTH, *New York Post*	Boston Adventure	Yankee from Olympus	When Johnny Comes Marching Home	No Vote
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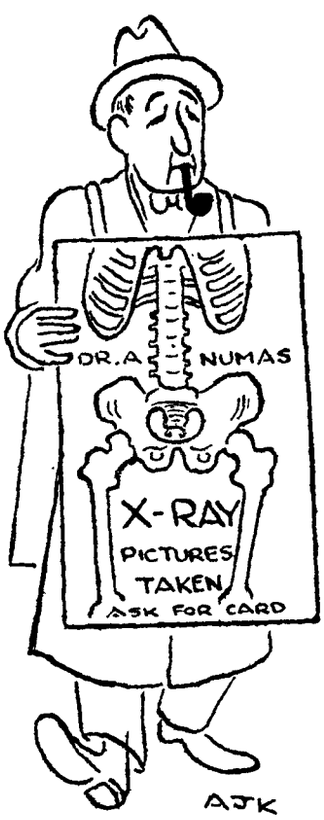

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Reflections of Light

ROUSSEAU—KANT—GOETHE. By Ernst Cassirer. Translated from the German by James Gutmann, Paul Oskar Kristeller, and John Herman Randall, Jr. Princeton: Princeton University Press. 1945. 98 *pp.* $1.50.

Reviewed by BEN RAY REDMAN

THE two essays that compose this little volume are contributions to an understanding of Kant's position in the thought-streams of the eighteenth century; attempted correctives of the customary view that pictures him as a solitary thinker, immured against external interests and stimuli. The first essay seeks to trace the possible influence of Rousseau upon Kant, while the second seeks to determine the possible influence of Kant upon Goethe. The first credits Jean-Jacques with having awakened the son of Königsberg "from dogmatic slumber," with having presented new questions to his mind and "stimulated him to new solutions;" while the second underlines the similarities in the world-views of the great critical philosopher, to whom "a priori knowledge disclosed no distinctive and independent realm beyond experience," who admitted no ultimate difference between "poetry" and "truth."

That the editor of Kant's collected works, that the author of "Die Philosophie der Aufklärung" brings ample knowledge and ability to his present task is certain. But I should say that it was nearly as certain that the second essay stands on surer ground than the first. This is not due to any fault or failure of Mr. Cassirer's, but due simply to the fact that Rousseau himself is so slippery, so many-sided an object. To dwell on any single side is to risk mistaking or forgetting the disorganized nature of the whole, and the critic who would deal with Jean-Jacques's thought processes must first of all admit to himself that he has to do with a veritable hoop-snake among thinkers. Take a look at the analysis of Rousseau's conflict with the Encyclopedists (p. 50), and you will see what I mean. You will see a wishful hoop-snake, tail in mouth, rolling happily along: not a reasoning creature, but a circle closed to reason. Mr. Cassirer says that Rousseau would have been spared "misunderstandings" if he had commanded a "critique of reason." One wonders how well he would have used it. But one does know that he used the powers of thought that he possessed with so much enthusiasm, vigor, imprecision, and inconsistency, that there is not likely to be an end to the disagreements regarding the "true" character of his philosophy.

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the differences are immeasurably more important than the likenesses, as Mr. Cassirer would never deny for a moment; but in the case of Kant and Goethe we find one radical likeness that is of radical importance. It was a basic bond between Kant and Goethe that neither suffered any sense of loss through the negation of "absolute knowledge," that neither felt such negation to be a damper upon intellectual effort. "We live amidst derivative phenomena," said Goethe, "and we do not know how to arrive at the ultimate question." But he also declared: "Our opinion is that it well becomes man to assume that there is something unknowable, but that he does not have to set any limitation to his inquiry."

That Kantian theory meant much to Goethe is not to be doubted. But did Goethe form a really adequate idea of this theory? Mr. Cassirer asks the question, and in answering it he reaches his final and most memorable paragraph. Having quoted Goethe to the effect that "every man can have his own truth, and yet truth is still one," and having said that few scholars and artists "remained wholly untouched by Kantian ideas," once they were exposed to them, he continues and concludes:

> But each of them saw Kant in a new and different light and in his own perspective. Profound philosophical ideas work not only in their own circle. They become sources of intellectual light, which send out their beams in all directions. But what becomes of these beams depends not only on the character of the source of light, but also on the mirror they encounter and by which they are reflected. The manner of this reflection was different for Schiller, for Goethe, for Beethoven. For Schiller the study of the "Critique of Pure Reason" and the "Critique of Aesthetic Judgment" was guiding and crucial. Goethe came to Kant by way of the "Critique of Teleological Judgment"; Beethoven was seized and carried away by the "Critique of Practical Reason." They all read the same Kant—and yet for each of them he was new and different, because he stimulated and made effective in them different productive forces, forces of an intellectual, moral, and artistic character.

The History of an Outmoded Fad

FREUDIANISM AND THE LITERARY MIND. By Frederick J. Hoffman. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press. 1945. 346 *pp., with index.* $4.

Reviewed by ROBERT BIERSTEDT

NO one doubts that "ideas are weapons," that theories exercise power, and that philosophies apply pressures to the stream of events in human history. The problem before which the sociologist of ideas hesitates, however, concerns the technique of isolating these influences, of assaying and measuring them. It is a problem replete with paradoxes. Karl Marx, for example, labored diligently to demonstrate that economic factors play a prime role in the determination of historical processes, and yet one may doubt that economic factors were as important in coloring the intellectual climate of the twentieth century as was Marxism itself. And Marxism is an idea, a theory, a doctrine, and not a mode of production. Similarly, Sigmund Freud emphasized the significance of sex in human life and again it is to be wondered whether sex itself or the recognition of it in Freudian theory constitutes the sociological variable which satisfies the greater number of twentieth-century equations.

The author of this book has, therefore, set himself a most difficult task in a field in which literary criticism meets and overlaps the sociology of knowledge. He is concerned with the influence of Freudianism upon the literary mind. When the focus is on the individual rather than on the social process, the problem has intrinsic difficulties on its own level. Freudianism, for example, may have been most influential in the case of writers who not only disagreed with Freud but who had an active antipathy for his doctrines; again, an indirect misinterpretation of Freud might have more cogency for a writer than Freud's original works; again, as a third caution, the influence of Freudianism upon literary criticism and its influence upon literary creation might be, and probably are, two different things.

Mr. Hoffman reveals an acute awareness of all of these problems and he knows particularly that it would be fatal to assume a knowledge of Freudianism on the part of his readers. Everyone is acquainted with Freud, it is true, but few have read him. Fewer still outside of psychoanalysis and psychiatry have learned to use Freudian terms in the precise manner in which he defined them. Mr. Hoffman wisely launches his study, therefore, with a summary description and delineation of Freudian theory. What results is a fairly complete essay in itself, one that is at once comprehensive and competent. He turns next to what might be called the cultural dispersion of the theory, the reception of its author at Clark University in 1909, its spread to academic circles and to circles of quite another type in the salons of

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Mable Dodge Luhan, the quick and often superficial acceptance or rejection of it by psychologists and by writers in both the big and little magazines, its initial appearance in literature, and it contribution to the anti-Puritan revolt which, especially in Greenwich Village, followed in the wake of the last world war. It is a fascinating story, told well.

Much of this, of course, is the history of a fad, a fad which received its greatest intellectual currency among those who understood it least, and which subsided in the thirties in the face of an equally fashionable and somewhat similar seizure upon the doctrines of Marxism. But Freudianism left a permanent residue in the literary mind and it is this phenomenon to which Mr. Hoffman gives his most analytic attention. In order to do this he collects a gallery of literary figures who have, if nothing else, this residue in common—James Joyce, D. H. Lawrence, Franz Kafka, Thomas Mann, Sherwood Anderson, and Waldo Frank. He discusses each of these writers in detail, showing not so much an addiction to Freudianism as an awareness of it. All of these writers, in fact, exhibit an overt Freudian influence, although Lawrence quarreled with Freud and Anderson denied that he had ever read any psychology. Thomas Mann, on the other hand, has acknowledged his debt in a serious essay.

In less detail Mr. Hoffman traces the Freudian influence in such other writers as Floyd Dell, James Huneker, Conrad Aiken, Ludwig Lewisohn, Dylan Thomas, and Henry Miller. The final chapter deals with the precursors of Freud, notably Schopenhauer, Dostoievsky, and Nietzsche, and has a last word to say about "influence," together with a conjecture about the future of psychoanalysis.

One challenging aspect of this study lies in the facile assumption by most of these writers, shared to some extent by the author himself, that the theories of Freud are too scientific for literature and must not be permitted to impose formal restrictions upon a writer's own treatment of his characters and the unconscious factors which motivate them. To most empirical philosophers and experimental psychologists, on the other hand, the theories are not scientific enough.

For his own part Mr. Hoffman has written a sound, sensible, and scholarly study of the interrelationships between a psychological theory and a number of selected literary productions. One applauds him both for the sobriety of his analyses and for his staunch defense of the esthetic integrity of the individual artist. The book is a most useful contribution to the history and to the society of ideas.

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Transfusion for the Economic Body

GUARANTEED ANNUAL WAGES. By Jack Chernick and George C. Hellickson. University of Minnesota Press. 1945. 146 *pp.* $2.50.

Reviewed by HERBERT HARRIS

LESS than sixty thousand among America's thirty million workers in the pit, at the punch-press, or loom, or throttle, or along conveyor belts are paid on a yearly basis. The rest are paid by the hour, day, or week. This lack of assured annual income not only thwarts efforts to plan (and balance) the family budget, but also has done much to make the search for security a national neurosis. The inability of these millions of workers to predict their earnings over a twelve, or even six, months' period contributes appreciably to the wild swings between boom and bust, usually described as "fluctuations in the business cycle," that gloves-on euphemism for a gloves-off cretinism, our failure to bring our ability to buy into line with our ability to produce.

Yet almost everyone gives at least lip-service to the maxim that mass production can be sustained only by mass purchasing power, that unless we match them up, and design them to serve us like reciprocating wheels on an engine, we are heading straight toward economic disaster. One device that can help a great deal to foster and maintain the necessary nexus between production and purchasing power is the guaranteed annual wage. Visibly, the man who earns $1.50 an hour but who works only 100 days out of the year is a less consistent consumer than the man who gets $1.00 an hour but who puts in 250 days a year. The latter can figure his own expenditures over the long haul, acquire a car or radio on instalment plan. He can regularize his payments to the grocer and landlord who in turn are by this means aided in calculating their own outlays with greater accuracy. Indeed, this kind of spending typified by the guaranteed annual wage is the lifeblood of any stable and healthy economic organism.

However, with our national propensity to select a single specific from the entire pharmacopoeia of economic remedies, there is already some danger that the guaranteed annual wage is going to be ballyhooed as another cure-all. It isn't, of course. It emphatically isn't. Like the Wagner Act of ten years ago, it is a reform long overdue. Surely it is not the "impossible" of its opponents. But neither is it the path to paradise of its more starry-eyed advocates. To labor it represents a terminal point in the long wearing journey toward a minimum of financial certitude in a world of maximum confusion. To management it represents a challenge to resourcefulness and to a hard-headed self-interest. To the community it represents a chance to correct a primary source of social waste.

The authors of the present volume, precursor of many more, separate the treatment of the guaranteed annual wage from the larger issue of full employment. As a result of this segregation, they are able to focus on the job irregularity that is to be found throughout U. S. industry, even when the labor force is "substantially occupied," as during the 1921-1929 period, for example. To be sure, this approach has the advantage of making an unwieldy subject easier to handle. But it has the disadvantage of being somewhat unrealistic. It is an open secret that the vanguard sections of the U. S. labor movement are pushing the guaranteed annual wage not just for itself alone but as a method for getting management, government unions, and agriculture to concentrate on the bigger problems of full employment. In other words, the guaranteed annual wage is a gambit on a very elaborate chess game, part economic, part political.

However, within the limits they have set themselves, the authors (a professor of economics and a veteran newspaperman) have turned out a readable, informative, and useful little book. They summarize the pernicious effects of intermittent employ-

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ment: its cost to the nation in relief appropriations, the spiritual debasement of idle men, the material decay of idle machines, the loss in goods and services that are non-produced, and particularly the permanent loss of labor's productive energy, for after all labor is the one element in making things that cannot be stored away for future use.

The fact that comparatively few firms have adopted annual wage systems derives in no small measure from practices under which the key posts in U. S. industry are too often the award of a narrow specialization narrowly used. The sense of overall coordination, the feeling for the totality of relationships within an enterprise which make first-rate managers as they make first-rate generals, is too often missing. One explanation has been the tendency over the past thirty years to promote engineers and other technicians to the front office. They are competent with slide-rules and blueprints. They are less apt with wages and workers. However, the war —with its clamor for ever-higher output—has accentuated the need for more intensive integration throughout a particular plant, and this has endowed a great many executives with the kind of flexibility of judgment that the guaranteed annual wage requires.

The Big Three among U. S. annual wage plans are in effect at Proctor and Gamble (soap); Nunn-Bush (shoes) and Hormel (meat-packing). Although different in origins and application, their underlying objective is the same: to enlarge profits, increase production, reduce turnover and absenteeism, and build morale and loyalty by assuring the worker steady income, every year, the year round. Sometimes, of course, under a guaranteed annual wage program, an employee may put in fifty-six hours a week at peak season, and only twenty-six hours at slow times, but he gets paid the same for both. His resulting peace of mind tends to summon forth his highest skill.

The guaranteed annual wage is no industrial General Issue. It has to be custom-tailored to the specific requirements of a particular concern. Yet the difficulties of doing this have been magnified, especially by those who look upon labor as a commodity, or merely a cost-mark on a ledger. In reality, the ever-increasing success of the guaranteed annual wage in industrial areas as diverse as locomotive repair and lingerie, tomato juice canning and building construction, candy-making and machinery manufacturing, would, indeed, seem to testify to its immense practicality and adaptability.

Why are scholars and critics generally blind to the merits of contemporary works of genius?

WRITERS AND THEIR CRITICS

A STUDY OF MISUNDERSTANDING

By HENRI PEYRE

Sterling Professor of French, Yale University

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WHAT IT TAKES TO START A UNIVERSITY PRESS

(*Continued from page* 10)

of genuine contributions to scholarship, we had started something which looked as if it might prove of some real value to the intellectual life of the part of the country where we were, and if rattling the tin cup was necessary we could do it.

A YEAR or so ago I sat through a very interesting speech on the subject of scholarly books. The speaker's theme was that modern scholars too frequently do not know how to write and that something ought to be done about it. I did not climb on a table and start cheering, but I felt inclinations in that direction. If the speaker had gone a little further and said that all the trouble wasn't in the grammar and rhetoric, that there was not a little in the thinking, too, then I am afraid there would have been no restraining me.

This problem had been worrying me a long time. More than a decade before, after trying for years to find ways to deal with it, I had finally resolved to take extreme measures. The occasion was a manuscript filled with bad grammar, bad rhetoric, and bad thinking, produced under local auspices. It was a bad model in a field in which a good one was sorely needed. I first tried diplomatic measures. These failed. Then the head of our editorial department and I, working separately, made up a list of criticisms, which I then combined in a memorandum to the University administration. In the meantime I had consulted members of our Board—they were sympathetic, but felt we were powerless to force the issue. It was even considered unwise for the Board to meet and go on record about so delicate a matter as a faculty member's inability to write a decent book. The net result of our memorandum was three letters, received during a single week, telling us to forget the whole thing and publish the book.

Just to check our judgment in this particular case I later sent proofs of the opus to half a dozen critics in whom I had confidence. Several of them—mistaking my purpose—sent me enthusiastic blurbs (two of them by wire). The others, whose private opinion of the book coincided with mine, felt that it wasn't worth making a fuss about.

When the book was published, it was extensively and, for the most part, favorably reviewed. True, a few reviewers were uncomplimentary. One found "that the style is colorless, and there are many repetitions from chapter to chapter." Another commented in more detail: "Unfortunately the study should not have been published in its present form. It is a book which should not have been written; it should have been rewritten. Page after page conceals its meaning behind English that would draw reproof from the teacher of Freshman classes in any college in the country, and the absence of significant punctuation in sentence after sentence obscures or makes ambiguous what the author is trying to say." Some reviewers took refuge in a noncommittal summary of the author's aims, without passing any judgment on the book itself. But there were many who ignored the quality of thinking and writing and praised the book highly. Without the use of asterisks and without quoting out of context, we were able to assemble many flattering blurbs—"a real contribution," "widely revealing, authentic," "a painstaking, thorough, conscientious, and valuable study."

How could such a thing happen?

Evidently the reviewers didn't think that university press books were important enough in the general scheme of publishing to warrant the use of thoroughgoing critical standards, or else they felt that the university imprimatur automatically sheds a lustre which it would be foolhardy to examine too closely. A sort of automatic immunity from public responsibility, like that enjoyed by members of Congress in their more libelous moments. And to make our job harder, many reviewers seemed to put Southern publishing in the same category as a woman's preaching or a dog's walking on his hind legs. Even though it might not be well done, they seldom said so—they were so surprised to find it done at all. Their encouragement helped us when we needed all the help we could get. Yet at the risk of seeming captious, I must add this: they would have helped us even more if they had remembered that a reviewer's real task is to apply critical standards.

IN my relations with academic authorities I have found myself a number of times playing the role of the child who innocently discovers that the king has no clothes on—except that what I have said hasn't gained credit and favor. My guess is that this story was fixed, that the child was decapitated. When kings are convinced and have decreed that they are fully and properly clothed, it is an unforgivable crime against majesty for anyone to say that they aren't. Nor is the problem as simple as that other story puts it, in which a publisher tells an

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author who complains that his manuscript hasn't been read, "It wasn't necessary to read it. You don't have to eat a rotten egg to tell it is rotten." This is too easy. A rotten egg under another name would smell just as vile, but a manuscript financed by such and such a foundation and written by so and so, however addled and putrid, nevertheless may be counted on to convey rare and sweet odors.

This situation is not as hopeless as at times it may seem, but it is useless to insist to university press managements that they do something about it. All of the most powerful forces in academic life are lined up against them. It should never be possible for philanthropic money to be used in such a way as to make adequate consideration of manuscripts by publishers impossible. We had a most flagrant case of this kind a few years ago. In this case, when I wrote to the author acknowledging receipt of his manuscript, I told him that as soon as we had reports from readers I would let him know what we could do. He replied immediately saying that a certain foundation had provided funds for publication, and that if we could not give him a contract at once without taking time to consider the manuscript, please send it to another press which had already agreed to take the work sight unseen. We protested to the foundation that was involved, but our protest was given no attention. I am afraid we were considered merely officious and ignorant meddlers. This case is exceptional only in that the author played his hand openly. He held a royal flush, all the money in sight was in the pot, and he could see no point in wasting any time.

Nothing could be clearer than that, when funds are provided to research agencies or to individuals for financing scholarly work, funds for publication ought to be provided separately and independently and under entirely different auspices. Otherwise, adequate checking of the quality of the work is not possible. It is an old and well-established principle that no man should sit on the jury or be the judge in his own case.

Among other demoralizing influences perhaps the most serious is pressure for publicity. The main road to advancement in the educational world cannot be traveled without favorable publicity. It may be that if you make a good mouse trap, one better than anyone else has ever made, the world will come to see and learn about it. But unfortunately, it is at least equally true that, although you may not be able to make anything, not even a mouse trap, if you manage to get it said, and repeated, loud enough and long enough, that you are doing fine work, the world will believe—at least

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Now institutions as well as individuals feel the need for favorable publicity and the rewards that may ensue. Mix a half-dozen ambitious faculty members, authors of manuscripts that haven't been found publishable, with one university administration feeling all the pressures of institutional competition, and the result most likely will be a new university press.

Now and then important manuscripts, genuine and original contributions to learning that require substantial publishing subsidies, can be found at such institutions. Now and then the most important pioneering work in publishing is done at such places, but more often the manuscripts which give occasion to consideration of the founding of a press are of doubtful value. Where experience is lacking, poor manuscripts can be used just as well as the others for building up pressures for the founding of a press.

To prescribe for this situation would be easy; but how to get the bell on the cat is no problem at all compared to the one of how to get the patients in this case to use the remedy. If the rate at which presses have been established continues—about fifty in the last twenty years—before long it may be discovered that a law of diminishing returns operates in this field. But before this time comes, my guess is some review editor, aspiring for fame and fortune, will discover that book reviewing can be made to serve other purposes than the development of the art of puffery. When this happens, the display of shoddy wares in public, under whatever label or auspices, will bring the reward it deserves.

NOW that I have said a little of what I think is wrong with scholarship and scholarly publishing, perhaps I ought to suggest what I think is right.

Of all man's concerns in this life, none is more important than scholarship. It is not the vague, disembodied, abstract, obscure, and cloistered thing that it has appeared to be. Any man who has worked carefully and intelligently on the problem of knowing anything has engaged in scholarship. The lawyer, the doctor, the business man, the farmer, all may be, all ought to be scholars. The difference between life in the Western world and life among the Pygmies, the Hottentots, the Tierra del Fuegians is the difference between peoples that have inherited and, to some extent on their own account, have developed and cultivated scholarship, and peoples who have not. Africa is called the dark continent not because of the color of the natives or because of any absence of sunshine. It is literally true that civilization is the work of scholarship.

I doubt whether civilization can be enjoyed by any people who do not have some understanding of it and who are not able to make their own contributions to it.

Now scholarship is not possible, except in very rudimentary form, in the absence of publishing. As long as any people is limited to the verbal transmission of its songs and lore, even though far more can be so transmitted than most of us would imagine, it is doomed to remain in a primitive state. Only through making and using books can the threshold of civilization be crossed. In this task university presses have a unique responsibility—to the institutions of learning to which they are attached, to the public, and to the advancement of the sum total of human knowledge.

William Terry Couch, since 1932 *director of the University of North Carolina Press, is himself the author of numerous articles and books. His press is as good an example as we have of an effective regional press, and is recognized as the most dynamic cultural force of the South.*

Holiday from Davos

By Katharine Day Little

HE stood beside the roodscreen in the church
Where once Sainte-Genevieve watched over France
"It *is* a jubé"—and his merry glance
Roamed over saints and candles, in a search
For what was gay and could most cheat the fate
That hung persistent over luckless youth.
A scarlet cheek told a relentless truth
And the dark eye was bravely—too elate.

Across the bridge where Henri Quatre receives
Eternal homage, our fiacre rolled
Gaily we quarreled, while the plane-tree leaves
Twinkled above us—till the wind grew cold.
The drifts of Davos-Platz lie still and deep
His laugh was happy. Happy be his sleep.

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NEXT STEPS IN MICROFILM

(*Continued from page* 14)

publication is concerned. There will be no widespread tendency to substitute microfilm for popular or even scientific book publishing as now practised on a profitable scale. It is quite possible that microfilm will be able to step in and save publishers their altruistic troubles of making available scholarly and scientific works which they are quite confident will not be a good gamble financially. Microfilm editions of books might be used in some cases to feel out a market. If there proved to be an unusually large demand, that might be an indication that the book should be published more conventionally.

Microfilm publication has an economic advantage for the librarian. Auxiliary publication can, in a sense, short-circuit him. Those librarians who are literary collectors, who like to see books on their shelves just to have them there, will not appreciate the fact that auxiliary publication by microfilm relieves their stacks of a great mass of material that really has no business being there. The conventional method of "reading into the record" something that is important intellectually but which cannot be sold in a large enough edition consists of printing a thousand or so copies and sowing them broadcast in leading libraries. Libraries, whether they can afford it or not, feel and fulfill an obligation to preserve that which is given them in this way. Printing and distributing a thousand copies of a volume is a costly operation, but more costly in the long run is the contribution made by the libraries that become the custodians of the books. Within a decade after the publication of such a book, the libraries, by providing cataloging and storage space, will have expended probably more than the original cost of issuance. And yet the intellectual purpose may not have been solved. The scholar or scientist who needs the information may not have ready access to one of the favored libraries. Most of the libraries will continue to store the book for many years to come without anyone's wishing to look at it. Auxiliary publication by microfilm eliminates this waste and puts the information into the hands of those who wish it when they wish it, at minimum cost and trouble.

Union lists, abstract journals, and bibliographies tend to be both rosy dreams and nightmares. The task of putting the world's literature in order so that those who come after us will be able to find what has been done is one of the essential services that must be furnished. Microphotography could

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be of great use in solving this problem of bibliography. With the practical devices now developed or in prospect, we can contemplate a world bibliography beginning, perhaps, in the field of science, and eventually expanding to all branches of human knowledge. When it is considered that most of the scientific literature of the world has been listed by title or abstract bibliography somewhere in abstract journals, in special bibliographies, or such large card compilations as exist in the Science Museum Library in London, the task, while gigantic, does not seem impossible. The last essential link in the possibility is the use of microfilm for multiplying the cards under various classifications and in copying for distribution. This is a large project needing international thought and probably years of gestation. Classification, the technique of bibliography, and a dozen other factors in documentation to which many have unselfishly given their lives would find fruition in such a project.

Is it too much to hope that with the mechanisms available, the intellectual world can marshal the necessary cooperation between different varieties of research workers and between the peace-loving nations that would be necessary to give reality to this great step toward the modernization of intellectual organization of our world?

Microfilm as it now exists, in the form that was predetermined by the 35 mm. motion-picture film, will continue to be useful in the job of getting information out of the libraries and document files into the hands of individuals. But it would be unrealistic to assume that the reduction of a book or manuscript page to an area of about three-quarter inch by one inch, such as occurs in the conventional microfilm, is the ultimate. This is only fifteen to twenty diameters reduction, which is about the greatest that can be handled with the photographic quality that can be obtained with ordinary materials and ordinary techniques in our microfilm laboratories.

We may expect still greater reduction in the size of the image. Technically, it should be possible, either with the progress already made or with a little more development, to place on a 3-by-5-inch film card 200 images of an ordinary book-size page. And there would be space left over to letter the name, title, etc., in readable print. This would require only about forty to fifty diameters reduction. Literally, this would allow the building of libraries of the future that would occupy, book for book, the space of present card catalogs. By means of this 3-by-5 microfilm, it would be possible to print at a low cost large editions of books and journals which are not practical with present microfilm. Strangely, the reading machines for viewing the 200 pages on a 3-by-5 film would be easier and cheaper to build than those now used for reading 35 mm. microfilm, the optical experts tell us.

Thus, the revolution promises to roll on. Book publishers may, however, continue to worry about the shortage of paper rather than about competition from microfilm, at least for a while.

Watson Davis is director of Science Service, Washington, D. C., and president of the American Documentation Institute, a non-profit organization whose members are nominated by sixty scholarly and scientific agencies. He was instrumental a decade ago in the application of microfilm to intellectual tasks and directed the early development of the necessary apparatus to make microfilm a reality.

Dickinsons and Todds

By Melville Cane

(On the publication by Millicent Todd Bingham of "Bolts of Melody," 650 hitherto unprinted poems by Emily Dickinson.)

ACCORDING to contemporary rumor,
Seven Greek cities claimed dead Homer;
But their passion
For possession
By any sporting odds
Couldn't match the competition
Of the Dickinsons and Todds.

Lavinia tugged one way,
Sue tugged the other,
With Austin in the middle,
A husband and a brother.

Vinnie gave a bale of verse
To Mabel Todd to edit,
Put the proceeds in her purse,
Begrudging Mabel credit.

Vinnie grew more vineg'ry,
Truculent and cranky;
Susan left a second bale
For Martha D. Bianchi.

Martha died and Mabel died,
But Millicent now enters
With fresh supplies of manuscript
Assembled for the printers.

So it went and still it goes,
A crop remains to gather,
Ripening and mellowing
In time's good weather.

. . . . . .

While,
High above both feud and family,
Shines and sings the inspired anomaly,
Emily.

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WHAT UNIVERSITY PRESSES PLAN FOR THE FUTURE

(*Continued from page* 9)

Merchant Marine, and others when the practical need arose some years later. (Our virtue was rewarded, incidentally, and, to our great astonishment as of 1938, the book is now handsomely on the black side of the ledger.)

Many similar examples can be cited from the lists of other presses. Books in entomology, in anthropology, in tropical botany, in Oriental languages, in hundreds of odd byways of scholarship—books whose very titles excited amusement a few years ago—have helped save lives, win battles, and make existence more bearable for men in uniform. The presses were able to do this because (all unknowing) they had been "impractically" preparing for this practical emergency.

The feeling of accomplishment has been a wonderful tonic for both authors and publishers, and the new prestige of university press books has been and will continue to be a great advantage to the whole enterprise—as long as we do not forget how it all came about. We do not dare let our wartime preoccupation with immediate utility distract our gaze from the long view, that is to say, from the very characteristic of our work that made possible the practical contribution. There is nothing unworthy about immediate utility—to suggest otherwise would be the worst sort of ivory-tower nonsense. It simply happens that for university presses to serve it exclusively would be for them to lose their most distinctive characteristic and thus, in the long run, the very utility itself—*both* short-term and long-term.

Datus C. Smith, a graduate of Princeton University, has focussed all his vocational activities around his Alma Mater. He has been director of employment at the University, editor of the Alumni Weekly, *and associate editor, editor, and since* 1942 *director of the Press, a position which carries with it professorial status.*

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MULTI-DIMENSIONAL THINKING

(*Continued from page* 19)

mental in any truly satisfactory account of our physical universe, and not merely preliminary scaffolding as in the modern quantum mechanics, are treated in sufficient detail to lead to the conclusion that physics will always be the most important of the sciences, for, from the beginning, Nature has led the way and established the pattern, which mathematics, the language of Nature, must follow.

From the realm of pure thought that is encouraged by mathematics, we can turn to chapters dealing with applied science, and come to the practicality of the human eye, as seen by Selig Hecht of Columbia, who is the unquestioned authority on human vision; or the psychological aspects of military aviation, as told by Yale's distinguished Walter R. Miles. Probably never in the history of man and his warfare has the combatant been put under the emotional strain that is the lot of that cool youngster who now has gone to the air with the most intricate of machines to win the war and save a civilization.

The other chapters of this remarkable volume, edited by George A. Baitsell and foreworded by L. L. Woodruff, both of the Yale Faculty, are:

Detlev W. Bronk, University of Pennsylvania, "The Physical Structure and Biological Action of Nerve Cells";

Otto Loewi, New York University, "Chemical Transmission of Nerve Impulses";

Peter Debye, Cornell University, "The Magnetic Approach to the Absolute Zero of Temperature";

Henry Eyring, Princeton University, "The Drift Toward Equilibrium" (this one is not easy-going; young scientists rarely have mercy on their readers);

Isidore I. Rabi, Columbia University, "Streams of Atoms";

K. C. D. Hickman, Eastman Kodak Company, "Adventures in Vacuum Chemistry" (with colored photographs);

C. A. Elvehjem, University of Wisconsin, "Present Status of the Vitamin B Complex";

Edwin J. Cohn, Harvard University, "Blood and Blood Derivatives."

Half a dozen scientists are represented. Three of the authors are telling of researches that justified their Nobel laureates. The reviewer predicts that the Nobel nod is coming to one or two others of this list, and would predict a higher number if that Swedish prize were not restricted to less than half of the scientific areas. For these contributors are representatives of the best that America has produced; and among them are three of foreign origin. These three are now Americans, thanks in part to opportunities offered, in part to totalitarian blindness.

* * *

In fine contrast to the single-minded severity and technical skills represented in "Science in Progress" is the content of Father Henry V. Gill's "Fact and Fiction in Modern Science." The aims are quite different. In the first, great scientists describe their additions to the total of knowledge in special fields which they have helped to establish; in the second, a skilful teacher and writer assays the results and reasoning of others, and works toward a special kind of synthesis.

The preface to Father Gill's book gives one a shock. We had thought that at Rheims and at Berlin within the past month the signing of certain documents indicated pretty clearly that there is hocus pocus in the Superior Race theory, and that concepts like German Physics and German Anthropological Science were dead and discredited. But the essays in Father Gill's book are alleged "to give an account in simple language, free from technicalities, of the scope and tendencies of modern physical research, which it is hoped will be welcomed by educated Catholics and others who would like to know how these new theories look when viewed from a Catholic standpoint."

We in America are ashamed to remember that some years ago some of us in the state of Tennessee examined biological evolution from the standpoint of religious prejudice. Somehow the concept of science viewed from a particular church's standpoint incites uneasiness, especially when one finds St. Augustine, Sir William Hamilton, Poincaré, Cardinal Newman, St. Thomas Aquinas, Eddington, Heisenberg, General Smuts, and Pope Pius XI impartially scattered through the pages.

But there's nothing to be disturbed about, on close inspection. Notwithstanding the title, this is essentially a religious book, rather than a scientific book, and as such it does a good job. Father Gill was a student of physics at the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, and is a deep student of philosophy and theology. He collects fourteen nicely written essays into this small volume, and handles the intricacies of atomic structure and modern physical theory with skill. The essays on "The Origin of Life," "Can We Know the Future?", "Science and Survival," and "The Nature of Scientific Knowledge" show that the author is not afraid to enter the controversial fields. One reads with interest the arguments against spiritualism. Good Catholics should not fool around with the table-tippers, ectoplasm, "voices," not only because most of the business is fraudulent, but because "the attraction of this kind of experience, if once yielded to, is almost fatal. Here, indeed, those who love the danger, perish in it. For these and other reasons the Church, who desires our happiness both in this world and in the next, forbids us to take part in things which are so fatal to both. She wishes us to lead our lives according to the principles of faith and human prudence—according to the dignity of our nature."

In these war and postwar days, when superstition rises high, it is comforting to know that a large and significant group abstains as a matter of principle from the charlatanry of certain superstitions—or at least, it is implored to do so. And in these days of the dominance of science, not only in our industrial and domestic lives but in our thinking, it is with gratefulness that we read from Father Gill's essay on "The Catholic Church and Natural Science": "From the nature of the case the main interest of the Catholic Church has been theological, philosophical, and historic. A knowledge of these and ancillary subjects, such as Eastern languages, is the indispensable equipment for the teaching and defence of the Christian faith. But science, in its essential elements, is so intimately associated with philosophy that it has always been loked on as an integral part of philosophical training." And one recalls the dominance of Father Gill's fellow Jesuits in the science of seismology, and their importance in astronomy and other subjects.

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GROWING PAINS OF A PRESS EDITOR

(*Continued from page* 12)

I insist his research go into paper covers *even if the price of the book is cheaper?* On the whole, yes. But if there is a fairly sizable marginal market which might buy 500 copies more of the book if it is in hard covers, then no. Five hundred more copies sold will bring down the price farther than hard covers will drive it up.

At this point it may look as if, one by one, the standards by which we hoped to lower the cost of scholarly publishing had been exploded. Not at all; the only thing exploded is inflexibility. All of these ideas are working right now, but not all of them at the same time and not all in their original dress. Actually, we are getting out a product which costs less to produce and which goes on the market at a lower price than was generally possible previously up our way. While it is true that each manuscript must be considered carefully before being fitted for a suit of clothes, and that this takes up a lot more time per manuscript than we had thought would be the case, all that this demonstrates is that the publishing even of small-edition scholarly books is not as simple an affair as the packaging of frozen spinach. And in the process of attacking our problems the true enemy of low-cost publishing has been smoked out. It's name? Office overhead.

Here on my desk is the manuscript of an index of folk songs, complete with the songs themselves—hundreds of them. This is a fine project, necessary to the musicologist and never so adequately covered. To produce 800 copies of this manuscript by letterpress will cost $3,500. It will take me about thirty hours to get this manuscript squared away and pushed through, not to mention my assistant's time, the paper work, filing, telephoning, etc., ad nauseam. I ought to get at least $700 for the office overhead involved. In addition it will cost $75 to get the item covered in the Columbia University Press catalogue and the "Trade List Annual," about $250 for the review and publicity copies involved, and another $150 for multigraphed letters and circulars mailed to all the people who should be notified. By the time we are through we shall be selling the book for ten dollars. Perhaps in ten years we'll move 600 copies and, after discounts, meet our costs. If we don't, the society which is putting up the subsidy is going to be out a lot of money.

Another way to produce this book will be to print the entire work by offset. The music is in good shape—all right, we'll retype the reading matter, photograph everything, bind it up in paper and sell the book for six dollars a copy. Everybody will be happy, even the libraries, because, if they want to, they can rebind at a cost of $1.25 a copy and still be well ahead. *But my office costs will remain the same,* even, probably, be more because I shall have to do a lot of tinkering which the letterpress printer will do for me. From what source do I meet these costs?

If the same project is figured for microfilm, the overhead problem is dramatized. Since this work is largely symbol-expressed, and since the marginal market is small to the point of nonexistence, microfilm can be considered. Exactly the same work will have to be done to the manuscript as if offset printing were to be used—the camera remains the camera—yet, since my negative cost is now only about eight dollars and my per-copy cost for prints around four dollars, it is obvious that my office costs of $700 are out of all conceivable proportion to my other costs. Clearly something is out of whack.

Actually, it makes no difference whatsoever which mechanism be adopted in order to solve the overhead paradox. If having a monopoly of university printing solves it by impounding the profits which someone is going to make, good. If splitting the university press into two imprints, the senior imprint being on the trade-book side and standing firmly on its own business feet while the junior devotes itself solely to publishing scholarly books in small editions with its office overhead paid from the trade-book side or from general university funds, very good, too. But be it solved by legacies, by general subsidies, or by sheer gazing into the red ink and not being frightened thereby—the choice of means is of no particular importance so long as the ends are attained.

The business of university presses is not primarily trade books, not primarily handsome books, not primarily healthy reserves. The business of universtiy presses is the publishing of books of scholarly importance which could not be published at all did the university presses not bring them out. And I don't mean printing; I mean publishing.

Henry M. Silver, associate director of the Columbia University Press, is also the head of the King's Crown Press which he founded as an experimental adjunct to the former with a view to discovering whether a more functional and economical approach to scholarly publishing was practical.

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PERSONALS

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(*Continued on page* 54)

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PERSONALS

(*Continued from page 53*)

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The Crostics Club

By Elizabeth S. K··sley

IN *The New Yorker* a description of the h 3erchtesgaden said th carpet were scattered to oriental rugs. I wondered a ge a use of *toothsome,* but ng broke on me suddenly wl asn't thinking about it. If H ally chewed rugs its use was a sterstroke!

My admiration ... the Mercantile Library, 11 E. 47 St., N. Y., with so much offered for so little, is always renewed at this season of the year when I read its notice that books for summer reading may be taken by, or sent to, subscribers, ten books at a time, for the payment of an extra dollar. So I pass it on to you.

Ever since a year ago when I was honored by an invitation to luncheon with the Publishers and the Editors of *The New York Times* I have wanted to share with you the charming little "Grace Before Meat" written by the late John H. Finley, placed on my plate at the close of the meal:

O Lord, the Giver of All Good,
In whose just Hands are all our Times,
We thank Thee for our daily Food
Gathered (as News) from many Climes.
Bless All of Us around this Board
And All beneath this ample Roof;—
What we find fit to print, O Lord,
Is, after all, the Pudding's Proof.

May Those we welcome come again
And Those who stay be glad, Amen.

A curiously interesting letter came from Belgium last week. The writer, with a Dutch name, told me that he had read about the new "Dubble Acrostick" I had invented. In the dire days of the German occupation he had tried to entertain his Belgian countrymen once every fortnight with puzzles, conundrums, and the like. He became so interested in the project that he has begun a book on the history of puzzles and, as he could secure no books from this side during the war, he is trying to make up for the deficit now. Quite an order, you'll admit!

Three letters have come from three separate writers in three different cities, each with no other address than the city itself, all hailing "Invitation to Double-Crostics" as a return to the pristine honor and joy of the early puzzles, which two of the writers had later given up as too exasperating and unfair, and all begging for more of the same nature. Yet No. 17 has sold well! What is a compiler of Double-Crostics to do to please all of you?

Carl Czermak, our Goomie Gimps cartoonist, and shut-in, has celebrated the event of his having *completed* another DC in the *SRL* by a special message to me in which he adds: "My doctor brought *The Times* DC finished to show me that he too could do a DC and now we talk DC's instead of Politics!"

JUNE 9, 1945

DOUBLE-CROSTICS: No. 585

DIRECTIONS

To solve this puzzle you must guess twenty-four words, the definitions of which are given in the column headed DEFINITIONS. The letters in each word to be guessed are numbered. These numbers appear under the dashes in the column headed WORDS. There is a dash for each letter in the required word. The key letters in the squares are for convenience, indicating to which word in the definitions each letter in the diagram belongs. When you have guessed a word, fill it in on the dashes; then write each letter in the correspondingly numbered square on the puzzle diagram. When the squares are all filled in you will find (by reading from left to right) a quotation from a famous author. Reading up and down the letters mean nothing. The black squares indicate ends of words; therefore words do not necessarily end at the right side of the diagram.

When the column headed WORDS is filled in, the initial letters spell the name of the author and the title of the piece from which the quotation has been taken. Authority for spelling and definitions is Webster's New International Dictionary (second edition).

The solution of last week's *Double Crostic* will be found on page 49 of this issue.

DEFINITIONS

A. American and Asiatic passerine bird, genus *Bombycilla.*

B. Having the margin irregularly notched as if gnawed (Bot.)

C. A twist; a turn.

D. Related on the mother's side.

E. Any rustic (Vergil and Theocritus).

F. Country of Europe.

G. A method used by pirates to dispose of captives (3 wds.)

H. To take by force for public service.

I. *Petrochelidon albifrons* of the bird family *Hirundinidae* (2 wds.)

J. A Jewish marriage contract.

K. The foremost feature or part (3 wds.)

L. Affected with fear, as of ghosts.

M. Turned up, as the nose.

N. Hodgepodge; jumble; medley.

O. To take up by purchase or use.

P. Fanciful; headstrong; stubborn (Scot., Ir., and U. S.)

Q. Culmination; highest point (of success, life, etc.)

R. Local or autochthonous.

S. Copy, or manuscript, or type set up, before printing (Print.; 2 wds.)

T. Ill-tempered; like a shrew.

U. One who communicates knowledge, esp. in a specific case.

V. Bordered, as when one color is surrounded by an edging of another (Bot. and Zoöl.)

W. To reveal; tattle (Colloq.; 2 wds.)

X. Abnormal wearing away of the teeth by chemical action.

WORDS

8 183 80 98 17 40 178

45 114 55 30 145

38 60 122 151 81 154 162 21 10 71

116 91 174 56 149

160 37 13 137 141 109 70 108

72 135 90 169 67 126

69 115 18 35 52 9 29 168 159 106 78 136

27 182 50 46 75 85 88

105 19 148 138 152 167 36 93 181 117 34 156

185 111 131 121 163 39

132 14 129 188 68 107 86 119 82 176 2 26

41 128 53 186 64

130 164 147 103 120 43 31 58 172

7 95 171 110 59 47 150 12

62 44 84 1 6 127

177 118 32 57 61 76 24 161 155

63 23 158 124 165 143 100 97

20 173 77 89 140 73 11

180 166 16 99 101 51 139 153 3 146

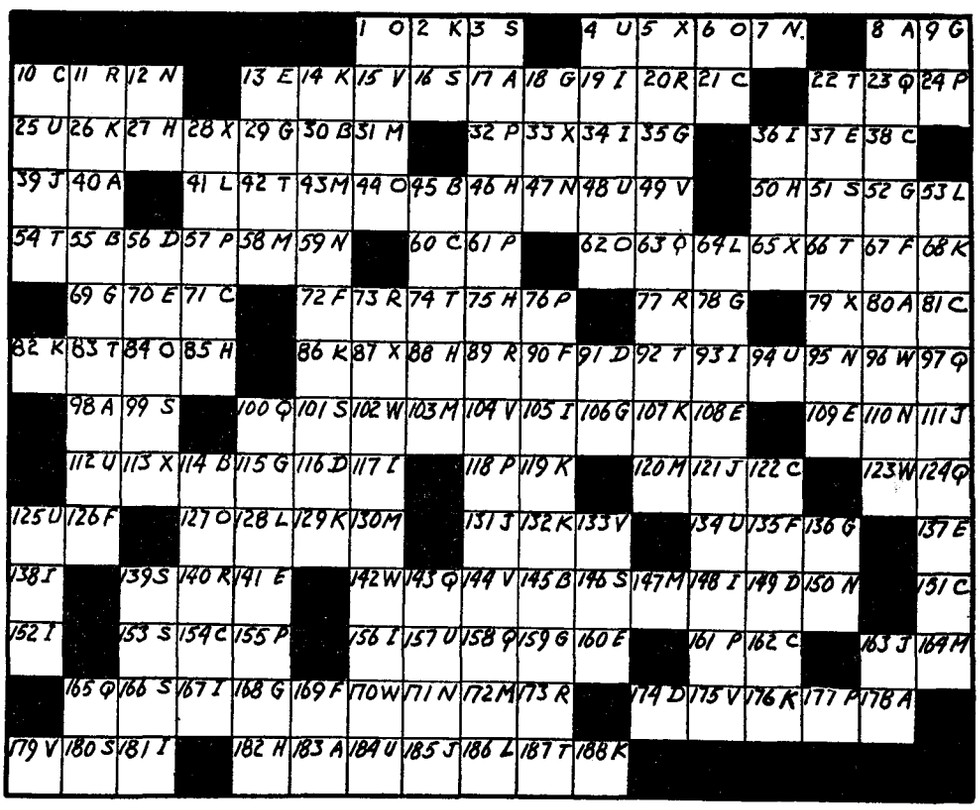
74 54 42 83 187 66 92 22

112 48 4 157 25 125 134 184 94

15 104 175 144 179 49 133

142 102 123 96 170

79 65 33 113 87 5 28



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WILL THE SENATE HAMPER THE

It did the last time. It can do it again. No matter what may be agreed at the pe table, our own participation depends upon thirty-three men. Just one more than on third of the Senate can block any treaty, undo the war effort, nullify the results bought by the suffering and sacrifice of the nation. Furthermore, just *twelve* men, a majority of the Foreign Relations Committee, can kill any peace treaty in committee or amend it beyond recognition. What are the chances? What sort of men comprise this committee on whom the peace of the world depends? How well do they accord with President Truman? Joseph H. Baird examines the situation and the character and political background of the men who have the power to upset the world's applecart.

May 5
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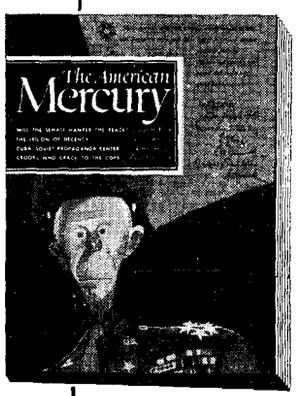
BEHIND THE MOVIE CENSORSHIP

A small committee of unofficial censors dictates what you and all other moviegoers can and cannot see. On the score of morals and decency it has achieved a clean-up which Hollywood myopically failed to do for itself. But it has also stopped some first-rate pictures from being shown, prevented others from being born, and stepped outside its role of moral mentor. There are dangers inherent in such a censorship that have wide implications. Russell Whelan's article *The Legion of Decency* is a balanced, unprejudiced, factual, documented review of this powerful and unofficial censorship.

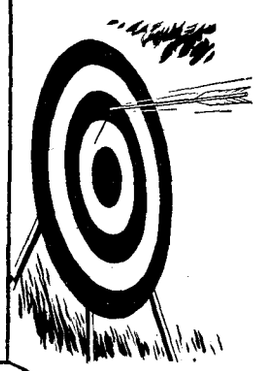
THE AMERICAN MERCURY—for June—OUT NOW

Do you realize that our lives and property are frequently safeguarded with the help of the much-despised stool-pigeon? Read Joseph Fulling Fishman's *Crooks Who Crack to the Cops*. Did you know that the most decorated regiment in our Army is made up of Japanese Americans? Read *Japanese-American Soldiers Make Good*. Do you believe that the Comintern is really abolished? If so, *Cuba: Soviet Propaganda Center* will be a revealing eye-opener. Can a man walk a few hours after he has broken his leg? Yes. Read *New Method for Mending Fractures*. Are the Italian communists as irreligious as their political doctrine dictates? Read *The Catholic Church in Italy*. The rest of this month's issue is equally provocative: *The Nation's Food Supply, Fear in Battle, Sol Hurok: Impresario of the Arts, This Military Experting Business, Last of the Shanty Boys, The Runt Pig* (a story), as well as George Jean Nathan on *The Theatre*, Alan Devoe on *The Trickery of Nature*, and Henry Steele Commager on *The Negro in Our Democracy*.



We've Published Better Issues

We believe that in this list of articles there will be many you will like. Yet this is only a fair issue. Sometimes we go to press wishing we did not have to, regretting that we had failed to do better. But a monthly magazine must be published every month, with or without the editor's enthusiasm. We think this issue is a quarter's worth, and worth the time of reading. But we do not want to represent it as "colossal." It really isn't.



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